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January, 1906

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CHARLES B. SEDGWICK - - - - - Editor

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PORTSMOUTH, England, will be the scene of a great naval demonstration in July, when the finest of the battleships of Britain and Japan will concentrate there. King Edward will review the combined fleets.

BRITISH capital has come to the aid of the proposed Vallejo and Vaca Valley Electric Railroad, and the project is now an assured thing. The road will be 100 miles in length and will be built during this year.

THE local Irish have been appealed to for funds to further the cause of "Home Rule" in the British elections. Some money has been subscribed and sent on to Dublin, where, no doubt, it will be found useful by the professional politicians in helping to tide over a hard winter.

THE British Parliamentary elections are now in progress. The exciting struggle will close January 27th, and the new body is called to meet on February 13th. At this writing it is impossible to say what the verdict of the majority of the electors will be, but indications point to a triumph for the Liberals.

PUNCH, which says many true and good things in jest, is responsible for the following: "Now that it has been proved that George the Fourth and Mrs. Fitzherbert were legally married, America, with characteristic enterprise, is producing a number of grandchildren, and it is not impossible that the interesting couple may be proved to have had upwards of one hundred little ones."

THE Moroccan conference is to take place on the 16th inst. Germany will then modify her demands, or be responsible for bringing on one of the biggest wars of modern times. France is determined not to be humiliated, and Great Britain will stand by her original declaration to support the republic in its just contentions. In the interest of civilization it is to be hoped that Germany will have the good sense to recede from her offensive attitude.

THE British Alien Act went into force this month, and already has proved effective in barring some thousands of indigent and otherwise undesirable immigrants. The measure was adopted none too soon, for foreign governments were beginning to look upon Britain as a convenient dumping ground for their paupers and criminals, much to the alarm of the British taxpayer. To a greater extent than ever before it is to be "Britain for the Britons" in the future.

M. R. WM. TATTERSALL, of Manchester, who has just made a special study in the north of England of skilled industries in addition to the cotton trade, says the employment throughout was never so full and regular. The tendency is for overtime to be worked. The iron section is quite active, textile machinists are very busy indeed, toolmakers have plenty of orders in, and bleaching is brisk. Collieries are working more time than is usual at this time of the year. The wholesale home trade goods distributing houses are experiencing a decidedly increasing turnover, and retail shopkeepers are finding more money circulating. The cotton trade in both weaving and spinning continues fully employed, and more spindles and looms are starting every week. There were never more mills and sheds working in Lancashire.

A DISPATCH from Ottawa states that the year just closed has been most satisfactory and progressive with the financial institutions of Canada. The total deposits of the people in the banks last year were \$522,317,000, which shows an increase of over \$56,000,000 for the year. The total deposits of Canadians in the Government savings banks, in special savings institutions and in chartered banks alone amounted last year to \$609,454,000. This represents an average credit balance of over \$100 per head of the population of the Dominion, and it is stated that the only other country in the world that approaches this record is Denmark, where the average credit balance is about \$96.50 per capita.

IT is often charged that John Bull is a quarrelsome fellow—with an eye to the profit he may get out of a fight. But the facts show that he is pre-eminently peaceable and peace-making. Out of eleven international arbitration treaties entered into since 1903 John Bull has affixed his signature to six, to wit: The Franco-British arbitration treaty of October, 1903; the British-Italian arbitration treaty of January, 1904; the British-Spanish treaty of March, 1904; the new Franco-British agreement concerning Egypt, Morocco, Newfoundland and Western Africa, as well as Siam, the New Hebrides and Madagascar, April, 1904; The Anglo-German arbitration treaty of July, 1904; the British-Scandinavian arbitration treaty of July, 1904.

THERE is another big deficit in the post office department of this government. It appears that the department pays more to the railroads for transportation of certain classes of mail matter than it receives from the public—notably, on newspapers. The idea in a below-cost rate on newspapers is to encourage the dissemination of information and knowledge. With a higher postage rate, half of the smaller publications—class journals, etc.—would be forced under.

This concession to the press is good and wise, but it is not a losing affair, financially, to the government, if all sides of the question are considered. Subscriptions have to be paid, and the money is usually remitted (or should be) by United States postal money order. Then there is the postage on the letter, and the receipt from the publisher. In addition, all publications use the mails to a great extent for advertising purposes, soliciting renewals, etc. One way and another, every subscriber to a publication is worth twenty cents per annum, at least, to the government, and this, we think, offsets the loss sustained in the regular carriage and delivery of the paper.

The trouble is that the government does not engage in the profitable branch of the carrying trade. A parcels-post would pay handsomely here, as it does in Europe. Former Postmaster-General Wanamaker thought so, too, but said there was one excellent reason why it was not established—the opposition of the Wells-Fargo and other express companies. These interests maintain an "influence" at Washington, strong enough to head off any proposed legislation that might interfere with their very profitable monopoly.

This being the case, the postal deficit, in all justice, should not be laid at the door of the newspapers.

AMERICAN trusts of every description have received a severe blow in Great Britain, according to a dispatch from London. The decision given in the Court of Appeal in the litigation brought against "Ogdens' Limited," the great tobacco firm, by retail tobaccoists, will have a far-reaching influence on every American industry which attempts to establish a monopoly in the United Kingdom. Retail tobaccoists are jubilating over their really great victory. They will be able to compel the trust started in England by Duke to disgorge the best part of \$7,500,000, and besides this the trust will have to pay an additional \$3,500,000—making the colossal total of \$11,000,000.

The legal fight has been one of the most gigantic battles of

the law courts. The next step in the litigation, however, when the assessing of damages goes before a British jury, will undoubtedly be the one topic of conversation among smokers all over the world.

The man who has conducted the fight on behalf of the 4500 retail tobaccoists organized to oppose the Duke combine is Henry Jerrold Nathan, chairman of the Ogdens' Bonus Association. He states the position as follows:

"Our organization, the Ogdens' Bonus Association, is the only company ever formed for the express purpose of litigation. We have won, hands down; and all the private dealers in England are rejoicing over our defeating a trust with \$265,000,000 at its back—I mean the American Tobacco Trust.

"When Mr. Duke came to England four years ago as the representative of the trust, he bought out Ogdens by offering the English tobacco company \$1,000,000 a year for four years and the whole of the net profits; and at the same time he obtained agreements from 4500 tobaccoists that they would not deal with any other concern. When he had all these agreements he disposed of the goodwill of Ogdens, which, of course, carried the signatures of the tobaccoists to the Imperial Tobacco Co., for \$7,500,000. He then sent a check to each of the tobaccoists, with a circular, telling him he was no longer in business, the check being the proportion of the \$1,000,000 for the first year.

"This high-handed proceeding resulted in my forming the Ogdens' Bonus Association for the purpose of claiming the undistributed bonus (as agreed by Duke) of \$3,500,000, and also the four years' profits. We went to law over the matter and won. Duke carried the matter up on appeal, and every Judge confirmed the lower court; in fact the appeal was contemptuously dismissed with costs, which were very heavy. The trust was ordered to pay not only our claim on the bonus proposition, but the full amount of the profits. The result is that it has been decided we are fully entitled to the balance, \$3,500,000; and also the best part of the million and a half sterling—\$7,500,000—as goodwill."

THE *Examiner* works itself into a fury over the suggestion of an English clergyman that the unemployed of London be settled on the idle lands in Ireland. Hear the Hearst sheet rave:

"Since the days of Cromwell the English have invited and earned the dislike of the Irish people. They have murdered them, misgoverned them, robbed them in taxes, persecuted them for their religion—it would seem as though they really hadn't

forgotten any cowardly thing that a bigger people could do to a smaller people.

"But they, it seems, had forgotten something and now we hear about it. The Rev. Mr. Watts—Ditchfield—is an English clerical gentleman who has been devoting his life to the London poor—that's how the news reads. This reverend gentleman, who has the ear of the Government, is interested with General Booth of the Salvation Army and some others to get rid of the incompetent population of London.

"What do you suppose the scheme is at present? The worthless 'wastrels,' the gin-soaked hopeless criminals and worthless vagabonds of Whitechapel 'are to be colonized in the sparsely populated parts of Ireland.' How does this strike you? Was there ever a more impertinent, vicious suggestion made?

"If this suggestion to poison the splendid Irish race with an injection of vicious, drunken, criminal derelicts from Whitechapel is not the absolute final climax to misrule in Ireland, what is it?

"With every kind of brutality and misgovernment the ruling powers of England have driven out of Ireland her best young men and her best young women. The best blood of Ireland has been sent to all the foreign countries, driven away from the land that it should have developed and made glorious among the nations.

"How shameful and degrading is this suggestion to poison with criminals and degenerates the brave, long-suffering nation that has been bled white by misgovernment during long centuries!"

The foregoing is the kind of "rot" that pleases and flatters the low-born Irish readers of the *Examiner*, hence the reason for its appearance. Needless to say it is full of falsehood and contradiction. If the "best blood of Ireland" has been driven away to foreign countries, it is inconceivable how "the splendid Irish race" is to be poisoned by an injection of "vicious, drunken, criminal derelicts from Whitechapel."

And the *Examiner* ignores the very important fact that the vicious, drunken, criminal derelicts of Whitechapel are mainly Irishmen—just as the drunken and criminal classes in San Francisco are mainly Irish. Sixty per cent of the inmates of London prisons are Irish by birth. Sixty-five per cent of the common drunks arrested in London are Irish.

There is not much chance of these "derelicts" being transported to Ireland—for the British Government has some little mercy—but if they were, it would amount to nothing more than sending them back to home, sweet home.

War and Decadence.

A Reply to Dr. Jordan's Article on "The Blood of Nations."

THE following comments on Dr. Jordan's article on "The Blood of Nations" are not made with the intent to pick holes in the fabric of his logic—though this may be done—nor for the purpose of denying the validity of unimportant deductions made by him; but in an attempt to show and in the earnest belief that if the doctrines there put forth were now, or in the near future, acknowledged and acted upon by nations of the highest civilization—the only ones likely to act upon it—the ultimate result would be a decrease rather than an increase in that civilization.

"War," says Dr. Jordan, "is too silly, and we must settle our disputes in some other fashion." Not only is it too silly, but it is too damaging, for it is the cause of all the racial decadence from which mankind has suffered. Neither luxury nor adversity can do this, but war—"the one great destroyer of men and nations"—has and does. The antidote for this universal poison, says Dr. Jordan, is to be found in Peace and Democracy. In democracy, for "the spirit of democracy is the spirit of peace." Once make all the world democratic, and all mankind will "be good."

This, I believe, is a fair summary of Dr. Jordan's position, as set forth in his article. As for his sustaining arguments:

The decadence of the races of mankind, says Dr. Jordan, in effect, has been brought about by a sort of survival of the unfittest. "There is no such thing as racial decadence, or racial slump, except through conditions which destroy or remove the best. . . . The future of the race remains with the man who is left."

It may be at once objected that this is stating but half a truth. For the future of the race remains—and pre-eminently so—with the woman who is left! And, for the purpose of his

argument, Dr. Jordan has conveniently, but unchivalrously, ignored the fair sex. The physical and mental vigor of a race is weakened or destroyed, he declares, because the most vigorous and enterprising of its members are sacrificed upon the bloody field of war, and none but "cowards" remain to propagate the species.

But even cowards may have intellect, and the mating of an intelligent coward with the daughter of a vigorous and heroic sire might be productive of some "real men," especially as it is a well-established fact that the sons inherit their physical and mental stamina from the mother rather than from the father. And, surely, some of the vigorous fathers are "left"; they are not all made the prey of insatiable war.

But to prove his case, Dr. Jordan triumphantly cites some ancient and modern examples. Civilization among the Greeks, he says, died because they sacrificed their best blood in Asian wars. That of Rome was destroyed chiefly because of the bloody proscriptions of Marius, Cinna and Sulla. On the other hand, Japan, after two hundred years of peace, developed a race of stalwart men, whose capabilities for war astonished the world. "Other things being equal, the nation which has known the least of war is the one most likely to develop the 'strong battalions,' with whom victory must rest."

I fear to seem presumptuous in criticising these assertions from the pen of a man with the classical attainments possessed by Dr. Jordan; but isn't he just a little bit "off" in his declaration, or strong intimation, that it is to war alone that the peoples of Greece and Rome owe their decadence? Did not the wealth and luxury of Asia—coming to the one through their Ionian colonies, and to the other through their Asian conquests—corrupt the manners and sap the manhood and womanhood of both? But Dr. Jordan will not have it that way: Luxury never destroyed any race, he says. "That is the function of war, the one great destroyer of men and nations."

But is it not just as destructive to a race to prevent the propagation of its "real men," as to kill them after they are propagated? And—with Dr. Jordan's permission—I maintain that this was exactly the effect of Asian luxury upon the Hellenic and Roman peoples. When the Athenians, aping the manners of the East, began to leave their wives immured in the gynæceum and spent their days and nights in revelry with concubines. When, during a late period of the republic, the same influence began to destroy the sanctity of the marriage relation and divorce became so common that it was indulged in as a diversion; when the patrician matron no longer consented to perform the duties of maternity; when the plebeians—fed and entertained by the alms of the State—no longer propagated Romans—then began the decadence of these races. A decadence more complete than a millenium of warfare could have produced.

But the Japanese! They, who—according to Dr. Jordan—have made themselves a nation of warriors by cultivating the arts of peace for two centuries! Is it possible that a man of Dr. Jordan's pre-eminence of intellect seriously can put forward this example to sustain his contention? Two centuries of peace! A short interval, indeed, in the life of a race that previously had passed at least as many milleniums in incessant warfare. A short time, indeed, to enable them to forget the warlike spirit inherited from their martial ancestors. The spirit that inspired the men who followed Togo and Oyama was that inherited from their warlike ancestors of by-gone ages which a few generations of peace had not the power to impair, least of all to obliterate.

Dr. Jordan wisely refrains from offering the example of the Chinese to sustain his contention. Some twenty-five centuries ago one of that race—a great moral teacher, such as Dr. Jordan—gave to his countrymen a message similar to that which Dr. Jordan is giving to his. *They* heeded the message—as Dr. Jordan's countrymen will not heed his—and today, after long centuries of peace their "strong battalions" have reverted to contemptible weaklings who think to strike terror to their foes by means of painted masks of terror-inspiring devils and the sound of the dreadful tom-tom. And now they are forced to rely for any real protection upon the sons of Nippon and Albion, barbarous races who have wasted their energies and sapped their vitality in ceaseless conflict. On the other hand, the Arabs of the plain, who never enjoyed the blessings of instruction from the pens of Confucius or Dr. Jordan, and from the misty dawn of history are seen to have passed their days in perpetual warfare, with equal armament, are a match—and more than a match, for the most virile races of Europe and America.

It seems to me that whenever a flock of sheep shall turn and rend a pursuing band of wolves; when the art of swimming shall be best learned on dry land, without the motion of a limb; then, and not till then, should the hypothesis of Dr. Jordan that the best means of learning the art of war is to be eternally at peace, be considered.

The true remedy for the evils of war and the consequent decadence of the race, says Dr. Jordan, is in Democracy. "*The spirit of democracy is the spirit of peace.*" Indeed, when was this fact demonstrated by any existent democracy, ancient or modern? When the Greeks reckoned by kalends, and at no other time.

To begin at the beginning, archeology, as well as tradition and history, has shown that the primitive tribal democracies were ever warring with each other; it was so in America, when Columbus and his successors arrived on this continent, and ended only with the complete or partial extermination of the tribes by the invaders. When were the Israelites more warlike than when enjoying a democratic government under the rule of their "judges"? Were not the Hellenic democracies constantly at war among themselves? How often were the gates of the Temple of Janus closed in democratic Rome? In modern days, did the democrats of Holland show any lack of warlike aggressiveness? The Swiss, indeed, made no war on the neighboring nations. But the reason for this is plain; these nations were so powerful that to do so would have meant national extinction. But the military spirit was so strong among these mountain democrats that, as a compensation for being debarred from warring in the name of their own nation, they placed themselves at the service of almost every sovereign in Europe to make war in the name of other nations.

And how about the greatest democracy of all? Dr. Jordan should forgive me if the thought of connecting "the spirit of peace" with *that* democracy makes me smile. That spirit must

have been somewhat confused at being expected to place her celestial sanction on the acts of her devoted adherents, the citizens of the United States, in their attempts to carry the blessings of democracy to other nations—at least to those nations who were not strong enough to resist it, and who had possessions worth confiscation. What was the spirit of peace about during the war of 1812, for the acquisition of Canada; the war of 1846, for the acquisition of the fairest parts of Mexico; the numerous attempts—not yet ended—for the acquisition of Cuban territory; the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands and the Philippines? Surely she was nodding!

"If war is good," says Dr. Jordan, "we should have it, regardless of its cost, its sorrows, its anguish, havoc and waste."

War is not "good." But war—at least the ability to make war—is necessary for the conservation of civilization, and will be necessary so long as there remain upon the earth uncivilized or semi-civilized races of men. If the civilized races, by means of such teachings as those of Confucius and Dr. Jordan, should deliberately, through the ages, destroy the fighting spirit of their peoples, eventually they would as surely become the prey of the uncivilized and warlike races as a flock of sheep, if unprotected, would become the prey of a band of wolves.

This is a world of compromise. Mankind must be content with the best obtainable, in civilization as in other things. We cannot have all good. War is bad! But it is better that a civilized race should foster its spirit than resign its descendants to the ultimate and inevitable slavish submission to brute force. When all mankind shall become civilized—but that is another story, over which it is not worth while for the present generation to ponder.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON.

Santa Ana, California, December 30, 1905.

"Progressive" Ireland.

Limerick has a population of 38,000, and the distance from one end of the city to the other is two miles. Cabs charging a generous fare have heretofore been the only means of conveyance. A recent project for a street-railway line was rejected. On the evening of the Corporation meeting bands paraded the streets to emphasize the objection of the cabmen and the working community in general to the innovation.

When French admirals salute from their flagships the old Victory which Nelson commanded at Trafalgar, and when French officials respectfully salute the statue of Nelson in Trafalgar Square, does it not seem that the world has indeed made progress?—*Civitta Cattolica*, Rome.

The recent New York elections prove our American cousins to be far more advanced than ourselves. "One man two votes" seems to be the rule rather than the exception.—*Punch*.

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British News in Brief.

Important Events not Chronicled in the Daily Press.

Dominion finances show a surplus of \$6,000,000 for the last five months.

Wateyn Wyn, the famous Welsh bard, died at Ammanford, after a long and painful illness.

The Welsh coal owners and miners have practically renewed their working agreement for four years.

The largest grain warehouse in Britain is approaching completion at South End Docks, Liverpool.

The approximate value of new buildings erected in Toronto last year will reach ten million dollars.

The Gorsedd of Welsh Bards have elected Dyfdd Archdruid of Wales, in succession to the late Ifwfa Mon.

The freehold of No. 54 Cheapside, London, was recently sold for £28,500, at the rate of £2,613,600 per acre.

The Canadian tariff policy has forced 132 business concerns in the United States to open branches in Canada.

The library of the late Rev. C. H. Spurgeon has been sold to the William Jewell College of the United States.

Mr. John Cory, a South Wales philanthropist, has arranged for the building of a garden city on his estate at Duffryn.

The anvil used by Bunyan when working at his trade as a tinker was sold at an auction in London recently for £255.

Charles T. Ritchie, first Baron Ritchie, former British Chancellor of the Exchequer, died January 9th at Biarritz, France.

Motor omnibuses are being placed on the London streets at the rate of six a week. There are now 175 vehicles in daily use.

Official returns of the coal dealt with at Hull in December show that the Yorkshire steam coal trade is once again in a brisk condition.

The Mackintosh of Mackintosh has been appointed Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Inverness, in succession to Cameron of Lochiel.

Mr. George Herring, the London philanthropist, has given £100,000 to General Booth to carry out a scheme of land colonization at home.

There has been a glut of codfish at Harwich. The boats have come in so heavily laden that fish weighing 9 pounds were hawked in the neighborhood at sixpence each.

The output of coal from the various collieries on Vancouver Island for the year 1905 aggregates a grand total of 971,195 tons. Of this 409,407 tons were exported into the United States.

A meeting of steel and tin plate manufacturers and merchants decided to promote the erection of blast furnaces at Swansea Docks, and £20,000 was subscribed towards an outlay involving about £100,000.

A beet sugar refinery at Raymond, Alberta, in its first season, 1903, turned out 750,000 pounds of sugar; in 1904 this was increased to 3,000,000 pounds. Last year the product reached 4,630,000 pounds.

Contracts have been placed with the North British Locomotive Co. (Limited) for ten powerful engines and tenders for the North British Railway Company, and thirty engines and tenders for South America.

Mr. Lyttelton, the Colonial Secretary, has replied to a correspondent that there is not a vestige of truth in the absurd rumor that the Government contemplates the cession of the West Indies to the United States.

Since the Congested Districts Board came into operation in Ireland, mainly for the purpose of giving larger farms to the poorest class of peasants, they have bought up estates containing 397,765 acres, at the cost of £1,575,349.

In the old town hall which stands in the center of High street, Yarm-on-Tees, North Yorkshire, England, is an old clock which has ticked off the hours for over 300 years. Like many old-time clocks it contains only an hour hand on the dial.

The *Pretoria News* understands that under the new arrangement whereby the Orange River Colony becomes a separate Governorship, Lord Selborne will reside at Pretoria permanently as Governor of the Transvaal and High Commissioner for South Africa.

It is intended to hold a Palestine Exhibition in Glasgow in March next. Similar exhibitions—nearly fifty in all—have been held in various towns in England and Ireland. Articles from Palestine will be exhibited, and lectures illustrative of almost all phases of Eastern life delivered.

A Pontypridd firm is engaged in constructing the largest chain cable ever made for the use of a ship. The cable, which is for one of the new Cunard turbine liners, has links 22½ inches in length, made of iron 3¾ inches in diameter at the smallest part. Each link weighs 160 pounds.

It has been arranged that the next Moderator-elect of the Church of Scotland will be Dr. Niven, of Pollockshields, while Principal Hutton, of Paisley, will succeed Principal Rainy as Moderator of the United Free Church. Professor Bannatyne will probably be elected Moderator of the Free Church.

The rapid growth of London is illustrated by the proposed construction of a tube railway from Victoria to Hendon. It is not many years since one was able to look out from Hendon churchyard upon a wide expanse of green fields, all within five miles of the Marble Arch, but now the ground is covered with houses.

The Grand Trunk Railway will spend \$6,000,000 in a new station and terminals at Montreal. The intended station site is on the north side of St. James street, opposite Bonaventure Depot, and it is understood that negotiations are now in progress for the purchase of the whole block north from St. James street and east from Windsor.

Glasgow now claims to have the largest theater in the world. The new building in Eglinton street, South Side, named the Coliseum, is capable of seating 4000 people at every performance. This means that on the two houses a night principle 8000 may be entertained nightly, 48,000 weekly, and 2,496,000 yearly. The Coliseum opened on Monday, December 18th.

Australia seems now to have entirely emerged from the prolonged period of drought and depression. The proportion of the unemployed to the population is lower than in any other country. A splendid season has been enjoyed and in its train come expanding trade, money in plenty and brighter prospects in all departments of industry than have been for many years.

It was stated at the annual meeting at Coventry of the Premier Cycle Co. that orders for over 50,000 bicycles had already been booked for next season, and that the margin of profit is greater. Besides their Coventry works, the company has factories in Bavaria and Bohemia, and their output in the last 12 months exceeded 63,000 cycles.

Lord Masham has for the last three or four months been closely engaged in endeavoring to solve an important national question—How to feed the nation in time of war? This, he believes, can be done by compressing and storing wheat, and he is now busy preparing some machinery for the purpose, to be publicly exhibited in Bradford in April or May.

Interesting experiments in wireless telephoning are being carried out near Swansea. The instruments are placed in two huts, 1000 feet apart, with hedges, trees and buildings intervening. It is stated that the voices can be heard distinctly, but that they are fainter than over the ordinary telephone. The instruments can be tuned to prevent the interception of messages.

The town of Selkirk, near which Mungo Park was born, is preparing to commemorate the death of that eminent African traveler. There is no authentic record as to the exact date of his death. In a second expedition he started to descend the Niger in a canoe; some time afterwards he was attacked by natives, the craft was overturned, and he and his companions were drowned.

Sir Frederick W. Borden, Minister of Militia and Defence, Canada, in a recent interview said: "We are arranging for a chain of fortresses from Halifax to Vancouver, and this will be immediately utilized as places where officers of the militia can receive training and for the maintenance of order within our own borders. The total estimate for the present year for military purposes is \$5,500,000.

The resources of the British naval dockyard at Chatham for the handling of heavy material, such as the lifting of the largest types of guns upon battleships, have recently been augmented by the erection of large shear legs capable of dealing with a maximum load of 180 tons. These shears, which have been constructed by Messrs. Day, Summers & Co., of the Northam Ironworks, Southampton, are the largest in the world, and are of massive proportions.

A unique type of powerful locomotive has quite recently been completed by the Vulcan Foundry (Newton-le-Willows, England) for the Central South African Railway system, and the first of these engines, the largest and most powerful of their special type ever built, is to be shortly introduced for assisting the heavy corridor express trains over the exceptionally severe gradients which are encountered between Waterval Onder and

Waterval Boven, on the stretch of railway separating Laurenco-Marques from Pretoria.

The Government of New Zealand has established supply stations on uninhabited islands in the Pacific Ocean for the benefit of the seamen wrecked on the volcanic rocks of which there are so many in those waters. Six such stations have been placed on islands on or near the favorite route of sailing vessels and in the track of the prevailing winds. Sign posts here and there on the island indicate the position of the stations which contain food and clothing for the castaways. The British Government has long maintained such a station at Sunday Island.

The London and South-Western Railway Company have have completed at Southampton one of the most remarkable graving docks yet designed. When in use the dock will contain 85,000 tons of water, which, by means of two 48-in. centrifugal pumps, can be emptied in two and a half hours. The dock is fitted with every modern appliance for convenient working, including a colossal electric crane to lift fifty tons at a radius of 87 feet. Should extension ever be deemed necessary, the length of the dock can be increased from 875 feet to more than 1000 feet.

An interesting effort to apply the Parsons turbine to locomotive propulsion is being made by Mr. Hugh Reid, a well-known British locomotive engineer. This inventor has designed a self-contained electrical locomotive, which will generate its own current by means of a boiler and a condensing Parsons turbine. He has also devised an air-cooled condenser of somewhat novel design for use with the same, and the forthcoming experiments with this locomotive are being anticipated with great interest by British engineers.

A letter has been received by the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce from the Ministers of Cape Colony in reply to a resolution of protest against the proposed increase of duty on certain articles imported into South Africa, stating that a rebate duty is provided for in the case of British produce or manufactures. The strongest possible representations have been made by the manufacturers of Cape Colony that their efforts were being stifled by foreign competition. The policy of preferential treatment of British goods would be steadily maintained, but it was declared that a strong feeling existed in the colony that corresponding treatment of colonial products by Great Britain should be granted.

As the result of experiments extending over several months, it has been decided to abandon hard wood for street paving purposes in London. Hard wood not only severely damages the concrete foundation, but wears unevenly. The edges of each block wear away before the center, and the result is a corduroy-like ridge, which makes a very rough surface for driving over. Soft wood, on the other hand, wears evenly; the external pressure tends to spread the wood at the edges, thereby filling up the interstices between the blocks, and giving a perfectly even, homogeneous surface. The life of a soft-wood pavement is about ten years, and it has the additional advantage of wearing right down.

The British Admiralty supplements its statement in regard to making Singapore a great naval base by announcing that as a part of the same plan of imperial defense the Admiralty has decided to convert Dover into a first-class naval base and fortress, the scheme being that the bases at Gibraltar, Dover and Singapore shall replace Wei-hai-Wei, Trincomalee, Halifax and Esquimaux. Moorings are being prepared at Dover for the accommodation of seventeen battleships and twenty-one cruisers, which will probably be completed in two years. The defenses will include two additional forts. Cables will bar the entrances to the harbor from hostile torpedo attacks. These cables will be raised or lowered by electric machinery.

Shipping circles in Great Britain are closely interested in a new experiment in ship construction that is being carried out in a shipbuilding yard on the northeast coast by the inventors of the turret ship, which is now such a popular type of freight vessel. This boat is being constructed without beams and is practically an application of the cantilever principle to shipbuilding. Instead of the beams crossing over the hold, stout stanchions are raised nearly flush with the sides of the vessel and, when these have been brought to a certain height, equally strong diagonal joists are raised from them to the upper decks, thus forming a bracket or cantilever at each side. The stanchions and joists closely follow the lines of a turret ship and thus take up little room. The advantages of this design are that the vessel has a lighter draft in proportion to dead weight,

while at the same time it gives greater freedom for shipping long and bulky goods.

The extent to which Canada is booming—the only adequate word in the circumstance—cannot be better illustrated than by some of the figures respecting her trade. Thus while the increase in the trade of Canada in the twenty years from 1873 to 1892 was only thirty millions, the increase in the twelve years from 1893 to 1904 was the enormous sum of 230,000,000, the trade of 1894 being fifty millions greater than in 1902. In a word, the volume of trade has doubled in ten years, the aggregate for 1904 being 464,000,000. Canada's imports for 1904 were 253,000,000, and her exports 211,000,000. Britain is Canada's best customer, buying 85 per cent of her exports. The capital invested in manufactures in Canada is considerably beyond 440,000,000. Her factories number 11,123; number of employes, 306,000; wages bill, about 90,000,000, and the value of manufactured products, 452,000,000. Canada's relative percentage of commercial growth for seven years—1895-1902—was 107 per cent, as against 47 of the United States and 26 of Britain.

A grand military review of the Indian Army was held by the Prince of Wales at Rawal Pindi recently. Never before has there been such a parade of British forces in India. The total strength was 55,516, including 7039 British and native cavalry, 3822 artillery, 1151 sappers and miners, and 35,890 infantry. The review lasted four and a quarter hours. It was witnessed by several thousands of civil and military spectators. Conspicuous near the Royal enclosure was the Tashi Lama, with his suite in bright yellow costumes. The gallop past and charge of the artillery and cavalry were the crowning events of an inspiring display, the horsemen emerging from and disappearing into clouds of dust as thick as a London fog. To military circles the most important feature of the review was the return march of the massed divisions, including all the infantry, cavalry, artillery and sappers which go to make up a war division on its field formation, under its own divisional generals and brigadiers, by whom they have been trained in peace for the first time. This formation has been shown, and the possibility of doing it is the result of Lord Kitchener's redistribution scheme seen for the first time in effective operation.

British Imperialism.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling has been enlightening France through M. Huret, of the *Figaro*, as to the true meaning of British imperialism. He asks what danger there is in the various parts of the Empire coming to an arrangement to exchange their products and take advantage of the railways, the telegraphs, and the steamships—those

Swift shuttles of an Empire's loom
That weave us main to main.

Imperialism is not a gospel of conquest but of conservation; it is merely "the administrative organization of the Colonies," and has no relation to the Cæsarian centralization from which certain countries in Europe are suffering. Only two Great European powers, in Mr. Kipling's view, are truly free—France and Britain, whose entente is the direct outcome of the fears engendered by German Caesarism. Mr. Kipling appears to have his doubts as to the stability of German unity.

Newspaper Comment.

"The British people are always first when generosity is concerned," said Pope Pius X, on hearing of the appeal made by Cardinal Logue, the Archbishop of Armagh, on behalf of the victims of the earthquake in Calabria.

It is not too much to say that the treaty between Japan and Britain, is likely to become a great human document, the record of a vast change in human affairs and the introduction to a new chapter in the history of mankind.—*The Outlook*, New York.

Few people seem to know that Saturday half-holiday is the revival of an ancient Catholic custom. It was King Edward of England (A. D. 958) who first ordained that there should be a cessation of labor from Saturday noon until daylight on Monday.

Perhaps the strangest and the worst peculiarity of the English intellect—English, we say, not British, for it is not shared by Scotsmen—is their readiness to forget the statesmen, sometimes even the heroes, who in their long history have served them well.—*Spectator*.

THE CLEAVAGE OF AN EMPIRE

By Arthur Johnston

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XX (Continued).

Truly, things were in "a pretty state!" A state of things with which an official of "great lenity and moderation," whose only desire is "peace and tranquility," was little fitted to cope. A Cromwell²⁰ or a Clive, animated by his own stern determination, would have stamped out the fires of insurrection before they were fairly aflame. The "amiable" Gage,²¹ restrained by a weak and vacillating temperament, and hampered by ministers who did not know their own minds, could only look on, like a benevolent Nero, and fiddle while those fires burst into a conflagration.²² Yet, amiable as he was, as a servant of the government in command of territory where a large part of the population were bent on treason, it was impossible that he should escape odium, for he could not entirely sacrifice the interests of that government, and any act of his upholding them was sure of reprobation from the Disunionists. So it happened that his character, once white as snow, became scarlet. Once praised for his good-nature, and love of peace, he became a "base miscreant," who taunted and insulted the people;²³ a "hangman,"²⁴

²⁰The Loyalists, wearied by the infirm policy of Governor Gage, allowed their thoughts to dwell with regret on the strenuous methods of the conqueror of Drogheda. "Had Cromwell," wrote one, apostrophizing the Disunionists, "had the guidance of the national ire, your proud capital had been leveled with the dust."

²¹So esteemed by Loyalists and Disunionists alike. Commenting on this appellation applied to Governor Gage by Daniel Leonard and others, John Adams wrote: "I have no inclination to detract from this praise. . . . This gentleman's conduct, . . . when he has acted himself, and not been teased by others much less amiable and judicious, . . . has been in general as unexceptionable as could be expected, in his very delicate, intricate and difficult situation."—*V. Nov. Life and Works*, Vol IV, p. 71.

This was written for public perusal. That John Adams, at the same period, in his private correspondence, should endeavor to blacken the character of Governor Gage, by likening him to the Duke of Alva, need cause no surprise.

Mr. Adams also informs us that in New York, where he was well known, Gage was regarded by the Disunionists as a "good-natured, peaceable and sociable man."—*Life and Works*, Vol. II, p. 354.

An amiable, good-natured, peaceable and sociable Duke of Alva!

The humane character of Governor Gage has been recognized by some modern American writers. Lossing writes: "He possessed a natural amiable disposition, and his benevolence often outweighed his justice in the scale of duty. Under other circumstances his name might have been sweet in the recollections of the Americans."—*Field Book of the Revolution*, Vol. I, p. 573.

Even Bancroft, seemingly in a moment of aberration, concedes that Gage possessed "a mild temper," and that his disposition "was far from malignant."

²²A story is told and generally accepted as true, which, were it true, would prove Gage to have been as utterly destitute of tact and common sense as he was of firmness of character. There is, however, no real evidence to support it.

It is said that Governor Gage sent a "confidential and verbal message" to Samuel Adams, entreating him to discard his Disunion sentiments and make his peace with the king; promising, as a reward for his recantation, to bestow upon him "great gifts and advancement." That Samuel Adams, "glowing with indignation," in approved melodramatic style, replied: "Sir, I trust I have long since made my peace with the King of kings. No personal considerations shall induce me to abandon the righteous cause of my country. Tell Governor Gage it is the advice of Samuel Adams to him no longer to insult the feelings of an exasperated people."

This pretty tale, absurd on its face, is discredited by the evident fact that there would have been no object in making such a proposal, and that it was sure to have been refused had it been made. With all his weakness of character, Governor Gage was no fool. He knew well that Samuel Adams was sunk too deeply in the mire of conspiracy to be able to emerge with clean garments. Had he recanted, he would but have brought upon himself the hatred of his followers and the contempt of the Loyalists. He would have lost all his influence with the former without gaining any with the latter. So that he had everything to lose and nothing to gain by the change. A desire for revenge might have prompted such an act, as it did in a notable case some years later, but in his case there was no such prompting. Knowing this, and knowing that Adams knew it, Governor Gage would have been imbecile to have made the offer he is accused of making.

But there is no reason to suppose he did make it. The story appears to be founded solely upon a statement of the daughter of Samuel Adams, who, at the time she uttered it, was in advanced years and eager to supply reminiscences that would redound to the glory of her father's memory. And a significant fact is that she appears not to have alluded to the incident until forty-five years after its alleged occurrence.

an "unnatural and inveterate enemy to the country,"²⁵ and a "Duke of Alva."²⁶ Thus, this man, so tender of the feelings of the insurrectionists as to hesitate to molest them when armed and in the field, or to check their treasonable combinations in their conclaves, was associated in name with him who made a shambles of every surrendered city, and a Golgotha of every conquered battlefield, leaving it in the power of none to boast that he had dared to bear arms against his lawful prince.

Though by no means a Samson in the field, in his social relations Governor Gage had one thing at least in common with that warlike Judge of Israel. If contemporary evidence may be trusted, his wife, a native of the colonies, played the part of Delilah on more than one occasion, betraying to the Disunion chiefs military secrets intrusted to her by her husband²⁷.

Assured by Governor Gage that he did not desire to come to violent measures, and believing that he dared not do so, the Disunionists daily became more jubilant and aggressive. The Loyalists, finding that he did not protect them from insult and outrage, and forced to believe that he had not either the power or the desire to do so, daily became more despondent and helpless. Treason became confident and outspoken; loyalty hid its diminished head.

The situation was strange indeed. Even in the city, garrisoned by the Government troops, treason flaunted itself in the sight of all. The platform and the press were made the medium for disseminating treasonable tenets, while the voice of Loyalty was scarcely raised above a whisper.²⁸ Yet it was asserted on the part of the Disunionists that the people were "irritated and exasperated in such a manner as was never before borne by any people under heaven," and that these people, who had closed the courts, expelled the judges and were daily punishing their fellow-citizens for the crime of loyalty, had exhibited "such an example of patience and order," "under such cruel insults, distresses and provocations, as the history of mankind cannot parallel."²⁹

Such patience and order as they did exhibit was induced by a fear of the troops but as the days passed by and no attempt was made to suppress treasonable demonstrations, this fear gave place to something like contempt, and Governor Gage and his army became objects for ridicule. This was expressed not only among the people, but in the journals.³⁰ The officials of the Government were flouted and defied by those who had revolted from its control.³¹

²³"When this base miscreant shall forbear to sneer,
And curse his taunts and bitter insults here."—*Freneau's Poems*, p. 75.

²⁴"Britain sent in rage,
Her bailiff and her hangman Gage."
Wrote Trumbull in his infamous, but clever poem of McFingal.

²⁵On May 5, 1775, the provincial congress of Massachusetts resolved that Gage "ought to be considered and guarded against as an unnatural and inveterate enemy to the country."

²⁶This was a name given to Gage by others as well as by John Adams. It was quite commonly bestowed upon him by Disunion writers and orators even before any collision occurred between the colonists and the government troops. One instance of this may be found in Almon's "The Remembrancer," London, 1776, Part I, p. 60.

²⁷This lady, a daughter of Peter Kemble, of New Jersey, at this time was forty years old and had been married to Gage sixteen years. It was asserted by Burgoyne and others that the expedition to Concord fell into the ambush because of a warning of their coming was sent to the Disunion chiefs by Mrs. Gage. The historian Gordon also suggests this; and though he does not mention any name, the allusion cannot be mistaken. He writes:

"A daughter of liberty, unequally yoked in point of politics, sent word by a trusty hand to Mr. Samuel Adams, residing in company with Mr. Hancock at Lexington, that the troops were coming out in a few days."—*History of the American Revolution*, Vol. I, p. 309.

²⁸A Loyalist having had the audacity to complain that the press of Boston was "not free," that is, its columns were not open to Loyalist arguments, he was haughtily answered by a Disunion writer that some of the journals did not disdain to print such articles, and that "one press, at least" was "devoted to their service." He further triumphantly pointed to the fact that one editor who had been zealous in the support of the government "was not molested" for his partizanship.—*III Nov., Life and Works*, Vol IV, pp. 29-30.

²⁹John Adams, *Life and Works*, Vol. IV, p. 31.

This was written before Governor Gage had made the slightest attempt to molest or interfere with the Disunion organization.

³⁰So common did this become, and so evidently did it confute the charge of tyranny brought against the government, that John Adams found it expedient to account for the paradox by asserting that "license of the press is no proof of liberty."—*Ibid.*, p. 31.

This happened to be true, though not as indicated by Adams, for the press was used by the Disunionists to foment a tyrannical persecution of the Loyalists.

³¹Despite the odium of comparisons, it may be permissible to draw a parallel between the methods of Governor Gage and his British officials during the occupation of Boston on the eve of the revolutionary

For four years each anniversary of the Boston "Massacre" had been made the excuse for inciting, in the minds of the people, a vindictive enmity against the government. In these celebrations was recited an ever-increasing list of the atrocities perpetrated by the soldiers on that occasion. On the first two anniversaries the orators indulged in little exaggeration, for the facts brought to light at the trial were not forgotten; but the next year these facts were more distorted, and on the year following, when the oration was delivered by Hancock, they were altogether suppressed and their place supplied by deliberate and shameless falsehoods. But even this oration was to be surpassed.

Though it was known to Governor Gage that the coming anniversary of March, 1775, was to be used by the Disunion leaders as a means of inflaming the passions of the people and inciting them to acts of rebellion, and that the address, if delivered, would greatly encourage the Disunion element throughout the province by showing the impunity with which the government could be defied, yet he did not forbid it.

On the 6th of March—the 5th being Sunday—the Old South Church was filled to overflowing with the people of Boston and vicinity to listen to an oration from Joseph Warren, now risen in the estimation of the Disunionists to a height only exceeded by his master, Samuel Adams. Warren had been the orator on a former anniversary, but during the interval the subject had become so expanded that the latter bore little resemblance to the former. In audacity of mendacity it equaled that of Hancock, and in the boldness of its instigation to rebellion

war, and those of the generals and other officials of the United States, under similar conditions, on the eve and during the war of the secession, nearly a century later.

In April, 1861, when a body of Massachusetts troops occupied the city of Baltimore in the name of the Federal Union, as before British troops had occupied Boston in the name of the Empire, they, too, perpetrated a "massacre." They, too, shot down, in their own streets, "unarmed citizens" of that town, who, like those of Boston, chose to consider—who shall say with less reason—that the presence of those troops was an invasion of their rights of self-government. But there the parallel ends. The perpetrators of the homicide at Baltimore were not surrendered to the civil authorities to be tried and condemned by form of law, as were the British soldiers, though the streets ran "red with Maryland blood." Strange to say, it was the civic authorities that were forced to surrender to the military, to be condemned without a trial. The mayor of the city, its marshal and its police commissioners were taken into custody by order of the commanding general and confined in a Federal fortress for fourteen months; the one for neglecting to obey an order of that commander, the others for protesting against his arrest. Besides these some thirty-five members of the Legislature of the State, suspected of an intention to vote for a resolution severing its connection with the Federal Union, and three editors who had published articles favoring this proposal were arrested and incarcerated for the criminal intent.

The slaying in cold blood of Robert W. Davis, a reputable merchant of the city, by a Federal soldier for the crime of cheering for the chief of the new Confederacy, was a more tragical and less official method of repressing insurrectionary sentiment, but, doubtless, quite as effective; while the arrest of some nurses whose charges wore red and white socks and of some young ladies who turned aside from a spot over which hung a Federal flag—as asserted by General Bradley T. Johnson in his "Military History of Maryland"—suggests a mingling of the tragical and farcical.

Such were the methods used by the Federal Gage and his army of occupation to suppress the spirit of rebellion in the chief city of a State that was still a member of the Federal Union. Still more strenuous means were taken by another Federal Gage to destroy that spirit in the chief city of a State that had withdrawn from the Union.

The City of New Orleans was formally surrendered to the Federal troops on the 29th of April, 1862, and was occupied by those troops on the 1st day of May following. This occupation was soon followed by the arrest and imprisonment, with "hard labor," of some of its citizens who had been heard to cheer for the chief of their Confederacy, and the execution, by military process, of another citizen, William B. Mumford, an enthusiastic and headstrong young man who had lowered the Federal flag from the mint, two days before the formal surrender of the city to the Federal commander. This act, for which that commander assumed the entire responsibility, was succeeded by another, which made his name notorious throughout Christendom. This was the issuance of the oft spoken of but seldom read "Order No. 28," which, as so few are conversant with its contents, shall be given here, as the last illustration, without comment—it seems to need none.

"Headquarters, Department of the Gulf,
New Orleans, May 15, 1862.

General Orders No. 28.

As the officers and soldiers of the United States have been subject to repeated insults from the women (calling themselves ladies) of New Orleans, in return for the most scrupulous non-interference and courtesy on our part, it is ordered that hereafter, when any female shall, by word, gesture or movement, insult or show contempt for any officer or soldier of the United States, she shall be regarded and held liable to be treated as a woman of the town plying her vocation.

By command of Major-General Butler."

Truly, it must be admitted that there are some things that are done better—or shall we say, more effectually—in a republic than in a monarchy.

surpassed it. In unmistakable tones the people were told that "to be free" it was necessary that the intruding government troops be driven from the province, as formerly they had been driven from the city, when, in their too magnanimous mercy, they had spared their lives.³²

But this suggested attack on the government troops had been anticipated. Warren's discourse was delivered in March. During the preceding December an attack by organized Disunion forces had been made upon a government fortified post. This attack, though not made on the soil of Massachusetts, or by the inhabitants of that province, may be directly traced to the instigation of the Disunion chiefs there, and, by strong inference, to Samuel Adams. The actual leader was one John Sullivan,³³ a member of the late congress, where it is probable the scheme of attacking the fort was planned by him and Samuel Adams. At least it is certain that he waited for instructions from the Massachusetts Committee of Correspondence, of which Samuel Adams was the life and soul, before beginning the undertaking.

In a letter to one of the secretaries of the Treasury, of uncertain date, but probably written on the 15th or 16th of December, 1774, Lord Percy writes of what he terms "an extraordinary event" which had taken "place at Portsmouth, in New Hampshire, on Monday or Tuesday last. Mr. Paul Revere, a person who is employed by the Committee of Correspondence here (in Boston) as a messenger,³⁴ arrived at Portsmouth with a letter from the committee here to those of that place, on the receipt of which circular letters were wrote to all the neighboring towns; and an armed body of four or five hundred men marched the next day into the town of Portsmouth and proceeded from thence to the fort near Newcastle, at the entrance of the harbor, which was garrisoned by only a captain and four or five gunners.

³² It is difficult to decide whether this speech exceeds in pathos or mendacity.

Drawing aside the curtain the orator exposes the horrors behind. Thus is pictured the killing of Attucks and his ruffianly fellow rioters: "The sanguinary theater again opens itself to view. The baleful images of terror crowd around me, and discontented ghosts with hollow groans appear to solemnize the anniversary of the 5th of March. Approach me, then, the melancholy walk of death. Hither let me call the gay companion; here let him drop a farewell tear upon that body which so late he saw vigorous and warm with social mirth; hither let me lead the tender mother to weep over her beloved son—come widowed mourner, here satiate thy grief; behold thy murdered husband gasping on the ground, and to complete the pompous show of wretchedness, bring in each hand thy infant children to bewail their father's fate—take heed, ye orphan babes, lest while your streaming eyes are fixed upon the ghastly corpse, your feet slide on the stones bespattered with your father's brains."

The perpetrator of these infamies, the orators told his hearers, was Britain, cruel Britain, who sent her mercenaries to slay her faithful subjects in cold blood.

Thus: "We wildly stare about, and with amazement ask who spread this ruin around us? What wretch has dared to deface the image of his God? Has haughty France, or cruel Spain sent forth her myrmidons? Has the grim savage rushed again from the far distant wilderness, or does some fiend fierce from the depths of hell, with all the rancorous malice which the apostate damned can feel, twang her destructive bow and hurl her deadly arrows at our breast? No, none of these; but, how astonishing! it is the hand of Britain that inflicts the wound!"

The crime was worthy of death; of that the orator is sure; but the outraged citizens in mercy held the hand of righteous vengeance.

"But pity, grief, astonishment, with all the softer movements of the soul, must now give way to stronger passions. Say, fellow citizens, what dreadful thought now swells your heaving bosoms? *You fly to arms!*—Sharp indignation flashes from each eye.—Revenge gnashes her iron teeth.—Death grins a hideous smile, secure to drench his greedy jaws in human gore—whilst hovering forces darken all the air. . . . But stop, my bold, adventurous countrymen; stain not your weapons with the blood of Britons. . . . A solemn pause ensues—you spare upon condition they depart. They go—they quit your city—they no more shall give offence."

But again the British butchers desecrate the sacred precincts of their peaceable city; this time they must be banished forever.

"Our streets are again filled with armed men; our harbor is crowded with ships of war; but these cannot intimidate us. . . . Our country is in danger, but not to be despaired of. Our enemies are numerous and powerful; but we have many friends determined to be free, and heaven and earth will aid the resolution. . . . You will maintain your rights or perish in the generous struggle."

If, as is asserted, some of the British officers who listened to the oration, cried "Fye, fye!" surely they should not be blamed.

There is a silly story told of one of these officers. It is said that he sat on the pulpit steps and held up to the view of the orator some bullets in the palm of his hands, while the latter dropped upon them a handkerchief. As an addition to this tale it is said that the officers had planned a general massacre of the orator and his audience, but that this catastrophe was averted by the breaking of an egg in the pocket of an ensign, where he carried it prepared to throw it at the speaker as a signal for the slaughter to begin!

This tale of the egg and bullets has come down to us as grave history.

This fort they attacked and carried, from whence they have removed upwards of a hundred barrels of powder, fifteen hundred stands of small arms and several pieces of light cannon, from three to twelve pounders, to the amount, as I am informed, of thirty or upwards. . . . What is most extraordinary in this event is that, notwithstanding the captain fired at them, both with some field pieces and small arms, nobody was either killed or wounded."³⁵

The name of the fortress thus attacked and carried by the Disunion forces was Fort William and Mary, situated in Portsmouth harbor, New Hampshire. It contained large quantities of government arms and ammunition, and being garrisoned by but a corporal's guard it was too tempting a prize to be overlooked by Samuel Adams and his colleagues. By its capture two objects favorable to the progress of the Disunion cause were achieved. One, the acquisition of a large supply of powder and ammunition with which to make war upon the government troops; the other, the certainty that the attack would advance the time when that war might be begun by rendering less likely an accommodation of the differences between the colonies and the mother country.

The accuracy of the account of this episode given by Lord Percy is attested by both Loyalist and Disunion writers, from whom is obtained some additional particulars.

Sir John Wentworth, Governor of New Hampshire, tells us that the raiding force was openly collected, by beat of drum, in the streets of Portsmouth, and that, being apprized of their intent to attack a government fort, he sent the Chief Justice to warn them that such an act "was short of rebellion," and to entreat them not to undertake it, "but all to no purpose." They embarked in their boats, sailed to the fortress and "forced an entrance in spite of Captain Cochrane (its commander), who defended it as long as he could." They then "secured the captain, triumphantly gave three cheers and hauled down the king's colors."³⁶

In his report Captain Cochrane says that he "told them, on their peril, not to enter. They replied they would. I immediately ordered three four-pounders to be fired on them, and then the small arms, and before we could be ready to fire again we were stormed on all quarters, and immediately they secured me and my men, and kept as prisoners about an hour and a half, during which time they broke open the powder house, and took all the powder away except one barrel."

Thomas Coffin Amory, in his "Military Services of General Sullivan" (p. 295), says that the raiding force consisted of men whom Sullivan had been drilling for several months; that they captured ninety-seven kegs of powder and a quantity of small arms, which were used against the British at Bunker Hill.

³⁵ This Sullivan was an attorney in a small way in the village of Durham, New Hampshire. He was the son of an Irish Jacobite, who, upon the collapse of the Pretender's cause, fled to America. New Hampshire, unlike the other new England provinces, had among its citizens some Catholics and Jacobites, whose monarchical and religious principles, however, did not prevent them from aiding their republican Puritan neighbors in their design of overthrowing the kingly government in America.

After the exploit to be related above, in which Sullivan led an attacking force of four or five hundred men against some six or seven, he became a general in the Continental army, and in that capacity distinguished himself by the destruction of the houses and plantations of the Indians of the Six Nations. An exploit which even the patriotic Lossing characterizes as a "cruel and terrible" deed. For the rest, during the whole war, he was distinguished alone for "Rout, captivity and flight."

As declared a Loyalist poet.

In his first battle he was captured by the enemy while hiding in a corn-field. After his exchange he became famous for some over-hasty retreats. These facts were counted against him, not by the Loyalists alone, but by those of his own party. The facts are detailed in Gordon's history.

³⁶ In fact, this man whose exploits have been celebrated in song and story seems to have acted in no other capacity than that of a hired emissary of the Boston "Sons of Liberty" and committee of correspondence, though he seems to have been placed immediately under the control of Samuel Adams.

Paul Revere by trade was an engraver and first came into public notice as the maker of an emblematic picture of the repeal of the stamp act. Two years later he was employed by the "Sons of Liberty" to make a silver punch bowl to be presented to the "Glorious Ninety-two" anti-rescindors. As showing the close connection between the American revolutionists and their British abettors, it is interesting to note that the most prominent place on this bowl was occupied by a medallion with the inscription "Wilkes and Liberty." Revere also engraved a cut showing the seventeen "Rescindors" entering the jaws of a dragon breathing flames, surmounted with the legend, "A warm place in Hell."

From this time Revere delivered himself over to the service of the Disunion chiefs. On the first anniversary of the "Boston Massacre"

One Eleazer Bennett, who claimed to have participated in the attack on the fort, wrote of an account, not differing materially from the others, except that he asserts that the garrison was "surprised."³⁷

These facts, so well authenticated, give positive proof of the falsity of the claim set up by American historians, and accepted as true by those of Great Britain, that hostilities were commenced at Lexington and by the British commander. The attack on the government post at Fort William and Mary was deliberately planned by the Disunion leaders and executed by armed and disciplined forces, mustered by them for that purpose. And this attack was made four months before the collision between the British and Disunion forces at Lexington. That it is an advantage to the apologists for the American revolution to suppress this incident is evident, because it is impossible to claim that at Fort William and Mary—as is done, though falsely, in the case of Lexington—that the British commander provoked the conflict. In this we see the reason for the belittling of the former and the magnification of the latter.³⁸ It is true that the former conflict was bloodless and the latter cost many lives, and therefore claims a more prominent place on the historic page; but as an indication of the animus and intent of the promoters of the revolution, the attack on Fort William and Mary is worthy of far more consideration than has been given to it. For not only did it occur prior to the conflict at Concord, but was the direct cause of that conflict. When the news reached London that a government post had been stormed by an organized force, its garrison made prisoners and the flag of the empire torn down, the ministers seem to have become convinced that it was the determination of the colonists to make war upon the government. To tolerate such a proceeding would be to confess that all authority was at an end. Some vindication of that authority must be attempted. An order was dispatched to General Gage to retake the munitions that had been seized by the Disunion forces and any others found stored that might be used for attacking the government troops; surely a very mild measure of reprisal. It was in obedience to this order that the expedition was dispatched to Concord that brought about the collision between the British and Colonial troops and the so-called "Battle of Lexington."

Furthermore, the news of the attack coming immediately after the receipt of the petitions from the congress, left the ministry and parliament little disposed to place faith in the sincerity of the petitioners. This, undoubtedly, promoted, if it did not actually cause, the adoption of the joint address of the two Houses and the king's proclamation, which have been censured as harsh and unnecessary measures,³⁹ but which have ample justification in the overt act of armed rebellion committed in Portsmouth harbor.

he prepared and exhibited an engraving of that event. In this picture the soldiers were shown perfectly aligned, as if on parade, a self-satisfied smirk on their faces, firing all together at the word of command from their captain, who lurks behind with his drawn sword flourished over his head. Before them is a small group of opulent-looking, well-attired burghers, the victims of this deliberate assault, three of whom have fallen and the remainder stand by apparently unconcerned, except two who are carrying away their dead. This veracious picture has been many times copied, and is even now used to illustrate to the youth of the United States the cruelties which their forefathers were subjected to by the tyrannical British government.

After the publication of this picture Revere seems to have abandoned his business to serve as messenger and handy man for the Disunion chiefs.

At the period of the attack upon Fort William and Mary, Revere was a middle-aged man. Some years before he had joined as a volunteer in an expedition against the French, but returned home without seeing the enemy. When the Disunionists began hostilities against the mother country he again essayed the life of a soldier as a major of artillery. But, though taking part in two campaigns, he was again fated to have no glimpse of the foe. His regiment was then divided, one part being dispatched on field service, the other detailed for home duty. Revere joined his fortunes with the latter. However, after some years of peaceable employment, in the summer of 1779, this detachment, with Revere in command, was ordered on active service to attack a small British post on the Penobscot. But it was the British who attacked and Revere and his command were so completely demoralized that it broke up and scattered into small parties whose sole object was to get back to Boston as soon as might be. Revere, especially, being complimented by some hypocrites on the celerity with which he accomplished the journey. For his exploit Revere was dismissed from the army, and so his soldiering days ended, after which he returned to his work bench, where he accumulated a fortune from the patronage of his admirers.

It would seem that there was little in the career of this man that would furnish material with which to construct a hero of romance; yet this feat has been accomplished by a patriotic poet. Revere's "Ride"—the details of which, no doubt, are as authentic as those given by another poet of the journey of the horseman who rode from Ghent to Aix—has been the delight of every American school boy for

three generations, and its hero in their estimation a very paladin of romance.

But from even the exploit that this poem celebrates the gloss has been rudely brushed away. It has been unkindly pointed out that Revere, after he brought the message that prepared the Disunion levies to resist the advance of the British troops, took care to place as many miles as he could between himself and the field of action.

³⁵ To Grey Cooper, Esq., December—, 1774.

³⁶ Letters of Governor Wentworth: New England Historical and Genealogical Register, 1869, p. 274.

³⁷ Another account of this raid may be found in Force's American Archives, Vol. I, Fourth Series.

³⁸ Bancroft devotes but a scanty paragraph to the attack on Fort William and Mary, picturing it rather as a peaceful expedition than as an armed assault. Four hundred "Sons of Liberty," he tells us, "made their way" to the fort, "overpowered the few invalids who formed its garrison, and carried off upwards of one hundred barrels of powder that belonged to the province."—*History of the United States*, Vol. IV, p. 434.

Of course, the latter statement is made as an insidious suggestion that in seizing the powder the Disunionists were but recovering their own property. But it can deceive no one who takes consideration of the facts. The property of the province was legally in the custody of its officials and the attack was just as much an act of treason as if it had belonged to the general government. When a similar attack

under a similar, though a much stronger, claim, was made upon Forts Moultrie and Sumter, though an equally bloodless one, it was deemed a *casus belli* by the Federal government.

Lossing gives but two lines to the episode: "Sullivan and John Langdon," he says, "commanded a small force which seized Fort William and Mary at Portsmouth and carried off all the cannon."—*Field Book of the Revolution*, Vol. I, p. 272.

In Winsor's Narrative and Critical History it is not noticed except in a couple of lines in his "Conflict Precipitated" (Vol. VI, p. 117), and the information there given is not only meager, but misleading. He writes:

"Paul Revere had gone down to Portsmouth and harangued the Sons of Liberty till they invaded Fort William and Mary and carried off the powder and cannon."

This story of an "harrangue" seems to have been told to Mr. Winsor alone; for I can find no other writer who alludes to it. Of course, it is without foundation; the business had been long planned and awaited only a signal from the Boston committee of correspondence, which Revere carried, as instructed. He could have made no "harrangue," even if he had been capable of doing so, which he was not.

Other writers, British and American, ignore the episode.

³⁹ So called at that time and by later writers. In particular John Wilkes stigmatized the former as a "violent and mad address," which would cause the scabbard to be thrown away by the Americans. But Wilkes well knew that it had already been thrown away by them.

A Great But Unfamed Scotsman.

WITH the work of John Muir on the Pacific Coast the average educated citizen is familiar, but of the equally valuable explorations and great discoveries made by another great Scotsman, David Douglas, not so much is generally known.

Scarcely less illusory than the child's quest for the fabled gold at the rainbow's end was the search made by David Douglas, now dead many years, for a species of pine tree bearing cones similar to one which he had in his possession. The child's was a pretty dream with a rude awakening; the man's was a triumph of nerve and brains over the elements, a pilgrimage of peril with death and torture imminent at the realization.

The name of David Douglas, hardy Scotsman and intrepid explorer, means little except to those who are wont to delve in highly technical works on botany. To these select few he is commemorated by the "Douglas spruce," a species originally discovered by Archibald Menzies in 1792, rediscovered by Douglas in 1830 and given the Scot's name as a mark of honor. With these few, too, he is a premier of exploring botanists, known more for what he accomplished than for the way he did it. His fragments in the great mosaic of science are not only of a brilliancy that stand out among those of his fellows, but his placing of them there was attended by almost insurmountable difficulties.

Douglas was the first of European scientists to make any prolonged stay in this country. This was in the late twenties and the early thirties of the last century. Even at that early day he made California his headquarters and seat of operations. A wild country it was then, inconceivably wild when we realize how little human life was valued a score of years after, when other white men came here in their search for gold. But Douglas was not a gold hunter. He came long before the argonaut, and his quest was for trees as yet unclassified. The frequent appearance of his name in all works on American sylvia tells how very well he did his work. Five species of coniferæ are the principal of his discoveries.

There was only one practical means of travel available to Douglas, who, as a necessity, had to get up among the mountains. This was walking, and if the great Scotch botanist were known for nothing else his feats of pedestrianism ought to entitle him a big niche in the hall of fame. Facetiously, it might be said, in these days of good roads, that "it is quite a walk from San Luis Obispo to the headwaters of the Columbia river." There was nothing of humor in this statement with Douglas. With no roads at all, he walked this great distance, mostly along the foothills and up the peaks of the Sierra.

No other human being went with the scientist in his search for new coniferæ. He had with him as companion only a dog—a little Scotch collie, that he had brought from over the seas, and which never left him until his death. These two went together, the dog at his master's heels, through the timber forests, looking always for a new tree. "As the crow flies" it is an easy 700 miles over their journey. But they had not the freedom of the air of the crow, and neither had they any especial destination. They were looking for new trees, and their route had as many by-paths as there were branches on the thickest foliated specimen that they found.

The man and his dog landed at Monterey in 1824. The man had a commission from the Horticultural Society of London. He was a protegee of that great patron of science, Sir William Hooker, who had discovered in the young man unusual qualities

of hardihood. The dog had come along for company. He was the only link between Douglas and the civilization left behind on the other side of the ocean.

They first turned southward—the man and his dog—down toward what is now San Luis Obispo county. In the Santa Lucia mountains, at an elevation of 3000 feet, Douglas made one of his most notable discoveries. This was an entirely new species of fir, now known as the "silver fir," or, technically, "abies bracteata." It is classed by botanists as the most remarkable of all silver firs. Its singular cones, its massive deep-green foliage, and especially its restricted habitat, have invested it with more than ordinary interest to the man of science. The only known habitat of the abies bracteata is on the outer western ridge of the Santa Lucia mountains, at an elevation of 3000 feet. Peculiarly fortunate, then, was Douglas' discovery. An apt indication it is, too, of the kind of travel he and his dog made in crossing alone the big State of California.

From the Santa Lucia mountains the man and his dog turned north again, up the slopes and rugged sides of the Sierra toward Oregon. It was a long trip, perilous and difficult beyond modern conception. Few men would have attempted it, even if a fortune had awaited them at the journey's end. But there was no fortune awaiting the hardy Scot. Nothing could come to him but a very meager taste of fame in the restricted circle of the few who are interested in sylvia. But, like every other man who attained any greatness, his work was his life, an all-absorbing thing that dwarfed the considerations of comfort which the ordinary man thinks of enormous consequence.

And finally the man and his dog came to where a great stream poured its waters into the ocean. This was the mouth of the Columbia river. They stopped on the bank and regarded the beauty of the scene. Something floating in the water attracted the man's attention. He reached out with a stick and pulled it into shore. It was a great pine cone, eighteen inches long, bigger than anything the scientist had dreamed of or seen. Nothing before in all sylvan research had been found to correspond with this cone. Deductively, Douglas figured it all out. The cone had floated down the great stream many miles. No pine immense enough to bear such a cone could be near by, nor were there indications of any within many miles.

Together the man and his dog climbed a mountain. After fifteen hours of an arduous journey they reached the top. No pine could be seen there of this variety, and the outlook swept over a great stretch of country. Down the stream they came again, and day by day worked up and up, farther away from the sea, and to a higher altitude. It was a grand country, rough and rugged, and wild with primitive wildness and attended by human peril.

Indians, lurking down near the stream, stopped them time and again. Some of them were peaceable enough, and others looked menacingly, but let them go. They lived from the fish which the man caught, and the flesh of animals which he shot. Each band of Indians was shown the cone and asked, by signs, where the trees were. They pointed up the river. It was always up the river. Douglas never seemed to get any nearer than the child to the pot of gold at the rainbow's end.

But he did not despair. He kept on, and finally, after many days, reached the headwaters. There, on a mountain side, was the object of his search, the loftiest of all pines, towering 300 feet into the air, surpassing all other pines in girth and length

of stem, tossing its mighty branches far above the sylvan roof; it was a fit companion to the sequoia. There was no mistake, for on the swaying branches were immense cones, duplicates of those he had in his possession, sparkling like pendants of diamonds from their copious exuding of rosin. This is the variety now most known as the sugar pine, or *Pinus Lambertiana*, the noblest of its race. The name was given it by Douglas, as a compliment to A. B. Lambert, a noted British naturalist.

It seemed almost one of the ironies of fate that danger should have threatened him just when he had reached his goal. A band of Indians descended upon him, and, from all appearances, were going to take his life. Douglas had with him a rifle, which was a weapon then unknown to these wild copperskins of the Northwest interior. Loading it carefully he fired at one of the immense cones, splitting it from its stem. Down the cone came, 300 feet to the ground, and there, by the force of its fall, went deep into the ground. The report, the falling of the cone, and aboriginal superstition saved the Scot's life. It was a hurried departure which the redskins made, and that particular tribe bothered him no more.

Douglas gathered as many of the cones as he could carry along with him and started back toward the ocean. By frequent mishaps, owing to the difficulty of making his way through forests never before traversed by a naturalist, nor perhaps even by a white man except occasionally a trapper in the employ of the Hudson Bay Company, he lost a great part of his specimens. He saved a few cones and seeds, however, and as soon as he got back to a port again he dispatched these to England, where they were regarded with a great deal of scientific interest, not unmixed with curiosity.

While in California and the Northwest, Douglas discovered four other species of coniferae, all of which were introduced with more or less success in England. This includes the silver fir of the Santa Lucia mountains. The best known of the others is the Douglas fir, which was named for the Scot, but was originally discovered by Archibald Menzies. This is from 170 to 200 feet high, with a trunk from four to six and a half feet in diameter. It is the most widely distributed tree of Western North America, and also one of the most valuable. It was Dr. Lindley who gave the tree its name. He selected it as the most suitable subject for commemorating the intrepid explorer and the eminent services rendered by him to British arboriculture and horticulture.

Other of Douglas' discoveries were the *Abies amabilis*, which is confined to the mountain ranges of Oregon and Washington and Southern British Columbia, from Vancouver island to the Frazer river, and the *Abies grandis*, a lofty fir, indigenous to the plains and valleys and existing nowhere above 4000 feet.

It seems part of the scheme of things that this hardy Scotch naturalist and explorer should have met death at last through an infuriated wild animal. After leaving California he went to the Sandwich islands to pursue his investigations. In 1834 he had caught a wild bull in a pit and was studying the actions of the furious beast. He approached too close to the pit, and, by a caving bank, was precipitated upon the fatal horns.

Beside the pit was the dog, watching a basket of the man's collections. A. M.

The Modern Canada.

Sir Gilbert Parker, who is again in London, says: "My journey across Canada during the summer of 1905 was a revelation. Since 1890 Canada has emerged from practical isolation into open-eyed contact with outside interests—with markets in four of the seven seas. In 1881 the exports of home produce were valued at \$80,000,000; to-day they are valued at \$190,000,000. Then the shipping was valued at \$30,000,000; to-day it is valued at \$75,000,000. There were 7000 miles of railway in operation in 1881; now there are 20,000 miles. Seven million passengers were carried then, as against 25,000,000 now. Two and a half million tons of freight were carried in 1881, while 10,000,000 tons of freight were carried in 1904. The earnings of the railways were \$12,500,000 then; now they annually amount to \$110,000,000. Paid-up bank capital was \$35,000,000 then; to-day it is \$85,000,000. The deposits in the bank amounted to \$55,000,000 then; at the present time they total \$470,000,000. The deposits in the savings bank were \$10,000,000 then; they are \$87,500,000 now.

"It must be remembered that this increase in wealth has been made with a comparatively small increase in the population—not more than 25 per cent.

During the time in question the manufacturing life of the

country has developed from comparatively nothing. A natural balance is being acquired between agriculture and industry, which is a sure guarantee against lack of employment in Canada; on the other hand, there is a great and a continuous need for the unskilled worker—for the agricultural laborer. What struck me most wherever I went in Canada was the complete absence of poverty such as it is known on this side of the water, and of senile old age.

"I did not find the so-called 'Americanization' of Canada going on to any great extent. Canada is instinctively monarchial in the sense of supporting a democratic constitutional monarchy; its whole history makes for that particular national trend of thought. It may surprise many to learn that 65 per cent of the United States people who have settled in Canada have already become Canadian citizens; have changed their allegiance and their flag. They can be naturalized in three years. I believe there is definite thought and purpose in Canada. Canada is a nation. With regard to the race question in Canada, I believe that it is settled forever. In conclusion permit me to add that the Canadian is on the straight road to his destiny—national expansion under the British flag, and complete control of his own internal affairs, sharing at the same time in the general responsibilities of the Empire to which he belongs."

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CALIFORNIA SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST CO., corner California and Montgomery streets. For the six months ending December 31st, 1905, dividends have been declared on the deposits in the savings department of this company as follows: On term deposits at the rate of 3 6-10 per cent per annum, and on ordinary deposits at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum, free of taxes, and payable on and after Tuesday, January 2, 1906. J. DALZELL BROWN, Manager.

OFFICE OF THE HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY, corner Market, McAllister and Jones streets, San Francisco, December 29, 1905. At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of this society held this day a dividend has been declared at the rate of three and one-half (3½) per cent per annum on all deposits for the six months ending December 31, 1905, free from all taxes, and payable on and after January 2, 1906.

ROBERT J. TOBIN, Secretary.

THE CONTINENTAL BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION of 301 California street, San Francisco, has declared a dividend for the six months ending December 31, 1905, of 5 per cent per annum on ordinary deposits, 6 per cent on term deposits and 6 per cent on Class F stock, payable on and after January 6, 1906.

WM. CORBIN, Secretary; WASHINGTON DODGE, Pres.

SAN FRANCISCO SAVINGS UNION, 532 California street, corner Webb. For half year ending with 31st December, 1905, a dividend has been declared at the rates per annum of three and six-tenths (3.60) per cent on term deposits, and three and one-third (3 1-3) per cent on ordinary deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Tuesday, January 2, 1906.

LOVELL WHITE, Cashier.

SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY, 101 Montgomery street, corner of Sutter, has declared a dividend for the term ending December 31, 1905, at the rate of three and one-half per cent per annum, on all deposits, free of taxes, and payable on and after January 2, 1906. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as principal.

EDWIN BONNELI, Cashier.

THE MARKET STREET SAVINGS BANK, corner Market and Seventh streets. For the six months ending December 31, 1905, dividends have been declared on deposits in the Savings department as follows: On term deposits at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, and on ordinary deposits at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum, free of taxes, and payable on and after January 2, 1906.

W. B. NASH, Cashier.

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GEORGE TOURNY, Secretary.

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W. E. PALMER, Cashier.

MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO, 710 Market street, for the half year ending December 31, 1905, a dividend has been declared at the rate of three and one-half (3½) per cent per annum on all deposits, compounding semi-annually, free of taxes and payable on and after Tuesday, January 2, 1906.

GEO. A. STORY, Cashier.

FRENCH SAVINGS BANK, 315 Montgomery street. For the half year ending December 31, 1905, a dividend has been declared at the rate of three and one-half (3½) per cent per annum on all deposits, free of taxes, payable on or after January 2, 1906.

LEON BOCQUERAZ, Secretary.

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK, 316 Montgomery street. For the half year ending December 30, 1905, dividends upon all deposits at the rate of three and one-half (3½) per cent per annum, free of taxes, will be payable on and after January 2, 1906.

FRED W. RAY, Secretary.

The Founder of Japan's Navy.

A curious little bit of Japanese history is recalled in the columns of the *London Spectator*:

On April 12, 1600, a Dutch ship piloted by one William Adams, an Englishman, reached Japan. As the price of permission to build a factory at Firando they were compelled to hand over Adams to the Tycoon, for whom he built the first Japanese fleet. He was treated with all honor, but never allowed to return to England. He was the founder of Japanese shipbuilding, and after his death was deified by them. He is buried on the hillside of Hemimura, above the naval arsenal of Yokosuka.

An Industrial Parliament.

An industrial parliament, writes a Melbourne correspondent, is Mr. Seddon's latest panacea for labor troubles in New Zealand. Replying to a deputation early in September, he said that such a parliament of duly accredited delegates representing trades councils and employers' organizations would be a means of enabling employers to show to the workers the difficulties connected with their business. He believed that such a conference would be of such national importance that he was prepared to ask Parliament to vote the expense.

Home—Educational Advantages.

English artist and wife, linguists, owning a charming new home in the most fashionable part of Berkeley (fine view, etc.), would share it with refined family. Adults or children. Superior educational advantages for latter. References exchanged.

Address, "D," care of British Californian, 927 Market street, San Francisco.

Since his visit to Lord Brougham and Vaux, King Edward has conveyed his admiration of the Westmoreland roads to the Mayor of Appleby. "There is not a speck of dust in your county," says his Majesty.

Telephone Improvements.

Making over a great and intricate machine without stopping its work for a single minute seems an impossible feat, but that is what is being quietly done in San Francisco by the telephone company. For many months this corporation has had an army of men engaged in transforming its service in this city. Aside from the laying of many new underground cables, the changing of iron wire to copper and the substitution of new and improved telephones for old, five big buildings have been put up. Two of these buildings are already completed and in use as "central" exchanges, and two more are being rapidly equipped for the same purpose. The fifth structure, which is to be the general office building of the company, is now in the hands of the finishers, and it is expected that it will be ready for occupancy the last of this month.

During all these changes the company has kept up its service. At times the transferring of wires and cables has caused more or less interference, but the trouble has in no case been serious. Under the existing conditions occasional hitches are unavoidable. The whole system is practically being rebuilt, and for some time past every day has been moving day with the telephone company.

When East "Central" exchange was equipped and occupied, conditions at once improved in east district. The new West "Central" exchange relieved conditions in west district, but as the various exchanges are only branches of a great system, the general improvement of the service on which the company has been counting will not be evident to subscribers until the new South "Central" and the new Main "Central" exchanges, now being equipped, are in operation.

All the exchanges are to have the new and improved multiple switch-board, which increases the efficiency of the service by enabling the operator to make switches in much less time than was possible with the switch-board heretofore installed. The telephone company is expending over \$2,000,000 for

buildings and new equipment, and, with the completion of its plans, promises to give San Francisco the best service in the United States.

British Shipping.

A series of tables showing the progress of merchant shipping in the United Kingdom and the principal maritime countries during a period extending over sixty years has been issued by the Board of Trade. In 1840 the tonnage of British ships (sailing and steam vessels with cargoes and in ballast) entered and cleared in the foreign trade at ports in the United Kingdom was 6,490,485, whilst that of foreign ships was 2,949,182, the percentage of British to the total tonnage being 68.8. In 1904 the tonnage of British ships had risen to 69,654,387, and that of foreign vessels to 38,735,763, whilst the percentage of British to the total tonnage had fallen to 64.3. Amongst the foreign nations Germany comes next to Great Britain in total tonnage, with figures for 1904 of 7,408,639, next in order being Norway, whose total tonnage for last year was 6,849,587. The biggest falling off is in the case of the United States of America, whose total tonnage fell from 2,981,697 in 1860 to 929,066 last year.

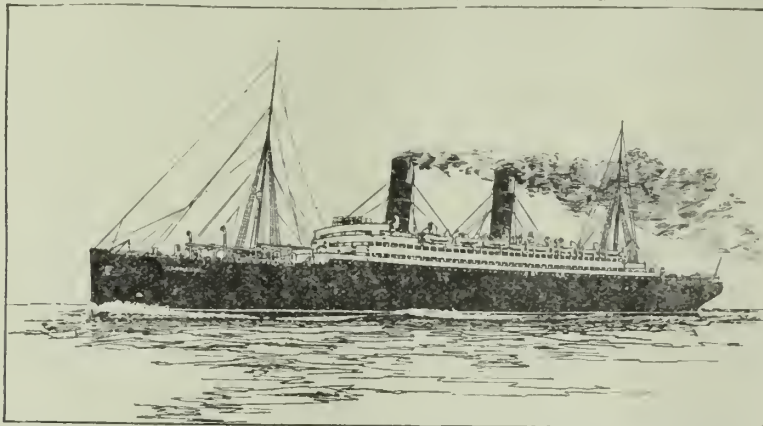
The Nile Tour.

The Anglo-American Nile Steamer Company is offering an attractive programme for the season 1905-6. Parties intending to visit Egypt cannot do better than book in London with this company, which has offices at 72 Regent street. Mr. Gaze will be pleased to give information to Californians in particular.

At an old inn, the Spout House, at Bilsdale, North Yorkshire, a peat fire has been burning in a huge open fireplace for over one hundred years.

Marine Wonder of the Age.

THE *London Times*' New York correspondent, writing of the maiden trip of the new Cunard turbine steamship "Carmania," states that in spite of severe weather during the entire voyage the steamship arrived at New York on schedule time, and that everybody in the "Carmania" was delighted with the vessel. Experienced passengers said that, though the passage was the roughest they had ever known, there was never a movement of discomfort. The absence of vibration was complete even during the severest gales, and when racing speed was being maintained. Several engineering experts made the voyage in the "Carmania," and all were enthusiastic about her.



The splendid success achieved by the boat has resulted in an unexampled rush of people anxious to make the journey to England in the same vessel.

The advent of the "Carmania" marks the beginning of a new era in transatlantic steam navigation. In the twin-screw steamship "Caronia" (sister to "Carmania" in everything except her turbine engines and triple screws) which was placed in service between Liverpool and New York only last February, it was thought that the highest achievements in steamship construction had been reached. Now, however, a new marine marvel has been created, a giant step forward has been taken in propulsion, as applied to a steamship of the largest size.

The Cunard Line, in adopting the turbine, has at one step lifted that form of steam engine from local to international importance, and made it of the greatest interest to the world at large.

Scientists and engineers have known the steam turbine for many years, but it remained for the Cunard Line (which has been a pioneer in all matters pertaining to transatlantic navigation since 1840, and which is the oldest transatlantic steamship company) to take this important and revolutionary stride.

The word turbine comes from the Italian "turbo," meaning whirlwind or revolution, and the translation of this term fully explains the action of the steam in the turbine engine. The shaft, the drum and projecting blades or vanes are blown around at great speed with a smooth and even motion, and with a total absence of the vibration which is present even in the highest types and most perfectly balanced engines of the reciprocating variety.

The developed speed of "Caronia" and "Carmania" is the same—20 knots—while the great Cunard flyers now under construction are designed to travel at the rate of 25 knots.

It is generally admitted that for power derived from reciprocating engines, the limit of size and speed of steamships has about been reached. Higher speed at sea must be obtained by another form of power, as there is a limit to the strength of hulls. To transmit to the twin screws the enormous horse power of the ponderous reciprocating engines used in the transatlantic flyers of today the propeller shafts must be of great size and strength. To increase these shafts beyond their present dimensions is believed by many eminent engineers to be impractical.

Turbine engines, small, simple, compact, with a greater number of power units, more but smaller shafts and propellers, great speed of rotation and entire freedom from vibration, provide the ideal power for high speed at sea.

In its interior fittings and arrangements the

"Carmania" so exactly duplicates the recently built "Caronia" that the same description will do for both steamships. The aim has been to provide the greatest comfort and luxury with dignity.

There are eight decks on both "Caronia" and "Carmania." Below the boat deck they are lettered, for the sake of convenience, from "A" to "G." On the "A" deck is situated the magnificent smoking room, paneled in oak, relieved with masses of old gold. In this homelike room, a large open fireplace, surrounded by a mantel of hammered copper, adds a warm and attractive feature.

On this same deck is found the combined writing and drawing-room, the tables being

On the boat deck is found an absolutely new feature in marine appointments. This is designated a "Lounge" or "Palm Room," in which coffee and light refreshments may be served from a buffet. The color scheme is in peacock blue, with carpet to match, and the sameness is relieved by brighter colors in the form of handsome rugs and gold paneling upon the sides of the room.

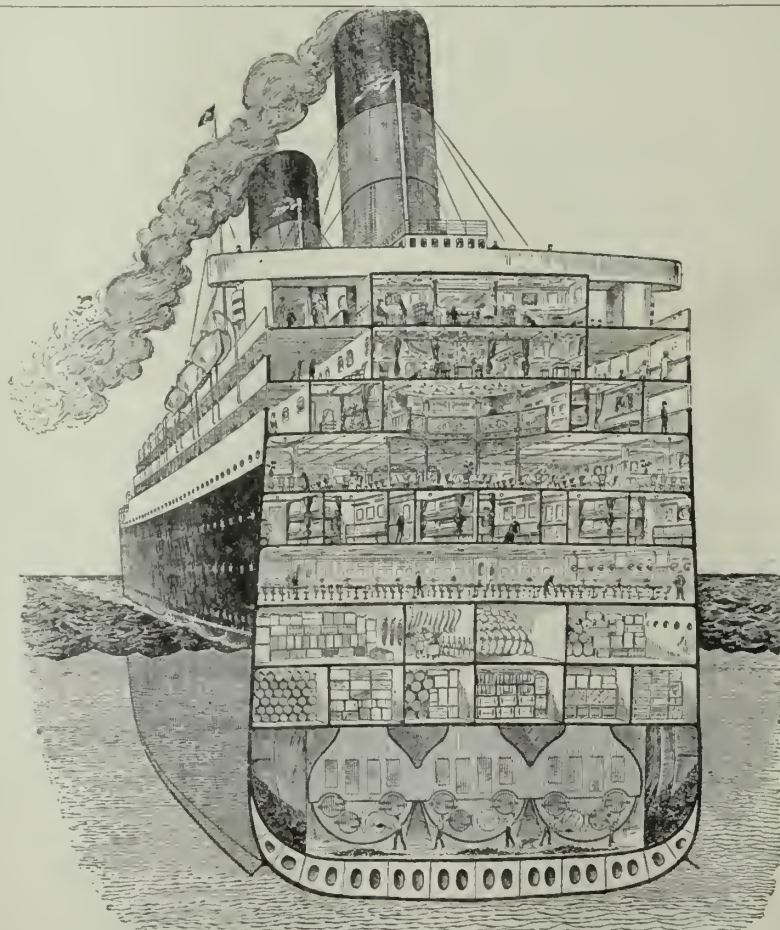
As one descends the stairs leading from one deck to another he finds several decks assigned to staterooms.

There are to be noticed throughout "Caronia" and "Carmania" many novelties, as, for instance, on the promenade deck, conveniently located, a superbly polished mahogany counter, in semi-circular form, surrounded by an ornamental brass railing and serving the purpose of the customary hotel office. In this department is a steel-lined treasure chamber, a safe-deposit vault, containing a massive safe wherein travelers' valuables may be deposited. Near here, too, is a stenographic room, in charge of a stenographer. All over the ship there are signs giving information as to the numbers of rooms to be found in each passage, and various other information, reminding one almost of the street signs in a city thoroughfare. There is on this deck not only the barber shop, handsomely equipped, the doctor's room and consulting rooms, but other conveniences for passengers' uses.

The principal feature of deck C, the so-called saloon deck, is the magnificent first cabin dining saloon, extending the full width of the ship, just about midships, and capable of seating 300 passengers at one time.

Upon the same deck is the large and comfortable second-cabin dining-room. This also extends across the entire width of the ship, insuring both light and ventilation from the large square ports. It is handsomely appointed. Immediately over this room, on the deck above, are the second-cabin drawing and smoking rooms, provided with every comfort found in the first-class apartments, but different only in the degree of their luxuriousness.

The third-class dining hall is a light and airy apartment paneled in sycamore, which will seat 500 persons at one time. The tables are provided with swivel chairs, clean linen, and the food served includes meat three times a day. There are for this class of passengers



TRANSVERSE SECTION OF THE "CARMANIA," SHOWING THE ARRANGEMENT OF DECKS, COMPARTMENTS, STORES, ETC.

smoking and ladies' rooms, as well as spacious covered-in promenades.

There is no known device making for the safety of a ship at sea which has not been provided in "Caronia" and "Carmania." They are equipped with the Stone-Lloyd system of water-tight doors, which are a part of the heavy steel plate partitions, dividing the ships into twelve separate compartments. These doors can be instantly closed by clever hydraulic mechanism operated from the bridge, and, in case of an accident, the ships would instantaneously be rendered non-sinkable.

The latest safety device to be incorporated in the "Carmania" and other Cunard ships is the new system of submarine signalling. It is electric and telephonic, and by it signals can be transmitted under water between steamships and light vessels or from ship to shore. These signals work perfectly in case of fogs when visual signals are useless. Many lightships are being equipped with submarine bells, and in thick or foggy weather these sound continually the known signal of this particular vessel. The illumination of the ship is, of course, accomplished by electricity, the work being so well performed that every corner of the great vessel is completely illuminated. To do this four large dynamos of 750 amperes and 100 volts are required, and the light is transmitted through more than 3,000 individual lamps and a powerful searchlight.



SECTION OF DRAWING ROOM—"CARMANIA."

India From the Bright Side.

INDIA and Its Natives was the subject of a most interesting lecture delivered before the British and American Union at its initial meeting for the year on the 5th inst., by Dr. Emily Noble, an English professional lady who for some years resided in India, and who by reason of a special commission she held had access to the homes of the people. The lecture was illustrated by views and dissolving pictures, which effectively supplemented the able descriptions of the speaker.

On becoming acquainted with India, Dr. Noble was surprised to find so large a number of cultured natives, who could speak English and other foreign languages. Travelers, she said, usually rush through India, visiting only a few principal centers, and therefore do not get a comprehensive idea of the country or its unique civilization. She, herself, went to India believing all the doleful missionary stories about the "poor child wife," but she soon learned that there was another side to the story. The custom originated in distant days when it was as common with the lawless element to steal girls as cattle. But the sanctity of wifehood and motherhood was always respected and the married girl was immune; hence the early marriage (which was in form only) was a measure for protection. The pitiful stories that are told of the results of these child marriages are true only in the exception, and are no more representative of the institution than the Bowery in New York, with all its crime and vice, is representative of American social life.

The speaker touched upon the religion of the natives, and observed that their faith has at least rendered them free from all fear of death. She showed wherein it is not idolatrous, but as true a worship of the Supreme Creator as the Christian religion.

The origin of their castes was also explained, and made a fascinating story. Some views of India's magnificent temples and tombs, which had employed thousands of men for years in the building, were thrown upon the screen and ably described by the lecturer.

The large audience which crowded Academy of Sciences Hall to its capacity thoroughly enjoyed the lecture, and on its conclusion tendered Dr. Noble a rising vote of thanks.

President F. W. D'Evelyn presided and made a supplementary address.

The Woman's Auxiliary.

The Woman's Auxiliary to the British and American Union held a social at headquarters, 223 Sutter street, on Wednesday afternoon the 15th inst. An interesting talk on "A Summer in Mexico," by Mrs. M. Dickson, was listened to with much pleasure. Music and refreshments completed the program.

The dam recently finished at Barossa, near Gawler, in Southern Australia, is entirely of concrete and the largest of the kind that exists in Australia.

In Welsh Circles.

THE Cymrodorian Society is making preparations to fittingly observe the anniversary of Wales' patron saint, St. David, on March 1st. A strong committee is considering the details, and the result of their deliberations will no doubt be a celebration worthy of the importance of the event.

At a recent meeting, on motion of President Rees P. Daniels, resolutions in honor of the memory of the late Rev. Samuel Slocombe (a member of the society much beloved because of his high character and admired for his scholarly attainments) were adopted and engrossed copies sent to the widow of the deceased and to the press.

The society also mourns the death of another valued member—Dr. Ellis Jones—who passed away on December 8th. He was a tireless worker in the organization and was esteemed by Welshmen all over the Pacific Coast.

At the regular meeting on the second Thursday evening in February, the following new officers will be installed: President, David (Iallydd) Hughes; Vice-Presidents, John F. Davis, Capt. J. T. Jones, David Lewis; Corresponding Secretary, Richard J. Hughes; Financial Secretary, H. J. Roberts; Recording Secretary, Dyved Evans; Treasurer, W. O. Jones; Librarian, H. J. Lloyd; Sergeant-at-Arms, Robert Davies; Musical Director, R. R. Williams.

Capt. D. Thomas Davies, a visitor of note from Seattle, was entertained at dinner on January 4th by members of the society. Everybody present thoroughly enjoyed the affair. Some good speeches were made.

British Californian Society.

The January meeting of the British Californian Society, San Jose, was well attended and very successful. After a short business session the following excellent program was rendered: Vocal solo, A. S. Hawley; vocal solo, B. Hocking; vocal solo, J. V. Tresidder; remarks on "Christmas," Mr. Andrews; vocal quintette, Messrs. Tregoning, Tresidder, Pierce, Toy and Dr. Argall, "Star of Bethlehem;" vocal solo, Mrs. Ella McDowell; remarks, W. H. Heron; vocal solo, T. G. Watson; vocal solo, H. Tregoning, "The Englishman;" remarks, Dr. E. Darlow; vocal quintette, Glee Club; remarks, W. H. Johnston.

Refreshments were served before the society adjourned.

A certain naval captain received a young naval cadet on his first joining with the remark, "Well, youngster, the old story, I suppose—the fool of the family sent to sea." To whom the youngster (innocently, may we hope) replied, "Oh, no, sir. That's all been altered since your day."

The first pawnbroker's shop has been opened in Bloemfontein (Orange Free State).

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SOLE AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA

Clan Fraser, No. 78.

CLAN FRASER, No. 78, has decided to make their program for the Burns' anniversary entertainment on Thursday evening, January 25th, a purely literary and musical one. The numbers will all be of the highest class and no expense has been spared in securing the best talent. Mr. Veaco and Mr. J. C. Hughes, two star singers, will appear. Miss Hattie Wilson and Mrs. Daisy Keane Gillogley, who have delighted Scottish audiences time and again, will figure in the program. Miss Ethel Cotton will read from Burns' works, while Miss Lizzie Ferguson and Mr. Adam Ross, the peerless Scottish dancers, will perform steps in their own inimitable style. The oration will be delivered by Alfred Black, Esq. The new officers of Clan Fraser were installed at the last regular meeting, as follows: Chief, John Hood; Tanist, David Mowatt; Chaplain, Hugh Fraser; Secretary, Thos. W. Forsyth; Financial Secretary, Thos. Wilson; Treasurer, M. L. Crowe; Physician, Dr. Adam; Senior Henchman, James St. Clair; Junior Henchman, David Lees; Seneschal, Archie Copeland; Warder, Chas. MacArthur; Sentinel, J. O. Fraser; Pipers, I. S. R. Tevendale, Adam Ross, Robt. McD. Murray.

Jessie MacLachlan, queen of Scottish song, and John McLinden, the talented Scottish cellist, made their reappearance in San Francisco December 26-28th, after a long absence, spent in a triumphal tour of Australasia. The concerts given at the Native Sons' Hall under the auspices of Clan Fraser, were delightful. With the "March! March! March" of "Blue Bonnets," Miss MacLachlan completely won the hearts of her auditors. Her other selections were all redolent of the Highlands, and all were well rendered. Mr. McLinden, with a magnificent Antonio Stradivarius cello of the vintage of 1725, presented to him by an Australasian admirer, bore important and pleasing part in the entertainment. The accompanist was Robert Buchanan.

"Rob Roy" was presented to an appreciative audience on the 10th inst. by the Lady Lovat Auxiliary, for the benefit of a sick member of the Lodge. The affair was a success, a neat sum being realized.

Scottish Thistle Club.

THE San Francisco Scottish Thistle Club installed its new officers last Thursday evening, as follows: Royal Chief, Geo. Dow; Chieftain, J. W. Davidson; Recorder, David Girdwood; Treasurer, John Ross; Financial Secretary, M. S. Morrison; Sergeant-at-Arms, Wm. McGregor; Propertyman, Rollin L. Rintoul; Games Committee, J. H. McGregor, James Paterson, Chas. McDonald, Wm. Shepherd.

The twenty-fourth annual Hogmanay supper and ball of the Scottish Thistle Club was held in Lyric Hall on Saturday night, December 30th, and was an immense success. The grand march was at 8:30 and the march to supper at 11:15.

The toasts were responded to as follows: "The President of the United States," music, "The Star Spangled Banner"; vocal solo, selected, M. S. Morrison, "The King"; music, "God Save the King"; song, selected, Mrs.

Simms; "The Land We Live In"; music, "The Stars and Stripes Forever"; song, selected, Fred Everett; "The Land o' Cakes," music, "Blue Bells of Scotland"; song, Mrs. J. H. McGregor; "Our Sister Societies," music, "Bonnie Sweet Bessie"; song, selected, D. Gomer Richards; "Our Twenty-fourth Hogmanay"; music, "Happy Are We Tonight"; song, selected, Mrs. C. H. Biggs; "The Press"; music, "The American Volunteer"; "The Lassies"; music, "Just One Girl."

St. Andrew's Society.

The annual devotional service of the St. Andrew's Society was held Sunday evening, the 7th inst., at the First Presbyterian Church. Invitations to attend had been issued to the various Scottish organizations of San Francisco and the response was general. The sermon was preached by the Rev. William Kirk Guthrie, pastor of the church. Special music had been arranged and included the singing of Scotch hymns and songs.

St. Andrew's Society will celebrate the Burns anniversary at Scottish Hall on Friday evening, January 26th. Mr. Mackenzie Gordon will sing.

The Caledonian Club.

The club at its next regular meeting will appoint the games and other committees for the year. A successful term is anticipated. The club's fortieth anniversary banquet, held in December at the Occidental Hotel, was attended by the membership and a few invited guests and was greatly enjoyed by all. After an excellent dinner an entertaining literary and musical program was entered upon. The toasts and responses were as follows: "The President," "The King"; "The Land We Left," Hon. John D. McGilvray; "The Land We Live In," Judge Cabaniss; "Sister Societies," Geo. W. Paterson; "Universal Brotherhood," John Mulhern; "The Press," Chas. Morrison; "The Lassies," G. A. Dougald. Chief D. D. McRae presided. Alex. Smith gave some stirring recitations.

At a dinner in a small town in Scotland it was found that every one had contributed to the evening's entertainment but a certain Doctor MacDonald.

"Come, come, Doctor MacDonald," said the chairman, "we cannot let you escape."

The doctor protested that he could not sing. "My voice is altogether unmusical, and resembles the sound caused by the act of rubbing a brick along the panels of a door."

The company attributed this to the doctor's modesty. Good singers, he was reminded, always needed a lot of pressing.

"Very well," said the doctor, "if you can stand it I will sing."

Long before he had finished his audience was uneasy.

There was a painful silence as the doctor sat down, broken at length by the voice of a braw Scot at the end of the table.

"Man," he exclaimed, "your singin's no up to much, but your veracity's just awful. You're right about that brick."

A shepherd in Scotland to prove the value of his dog, which was lying before the fire in the house where we were talking, said to me in the middle of a sentence concerning something else: "I'm thinking, sir, the cow is in the potatoes." The dog, which appeared to be asleep, immediately jumped up and leaping through the open window scrambled up the turf roof of the house where he could see the potato field. He then, not seeing the cow, ran and looked into the byre, where she was, and finding that all was right came back to the house. The shepherd said the same thing again, when the dog once more made his pa-

trol. But on the doubt uttered a third time it got up, looked at its master, and when he laughed, growled and curled up again by the fire.

The British Columbia Electric Railway Company at Vancouver has just distributed \$17,000 to the men in its employ in the shape of a co-operative dividend. Every man in the service gets \$40. Last year's dividend to the employees netted each man \$35 and the previous one \$25.

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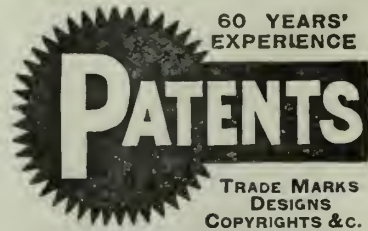
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WILLIAM PARDY, Secretary.



VIEW OF U. S. NAVY YARD AT MARE ISLAND, CAL.

Sons of St. George.

THE "Forward Movement" in Burnaby Lodge has resulted in the following members having been brought into our ranks within the past few weeks. A Kirtman, George McDonough, Walter Plowman, Chas. Jones, Robt. S. Harries, Edward Jones, Geo. A. Bayliss, Geo. A. Attwood, Thos. Jackson, John E. Roberts, John Morgan, Harry Antrobus, Frank W. Wild and Robt. P. Hamilton.

On the evening of December 16th the lodge gave a rousing welcome to Bro. Butcher of Pickwick Lodge, who delivered a very interesting lecture on his recent trip to Europe and Asia. His remarks on his sojourn in Russia gave us an insight as to the causes leading up to the present revolution. Upon the conclusion of his lecture, Bro. Butcher was given a rising vote of thanks.

On December 30th, Worthy Secretary Thos. Wood presented the lodge with a framed picture of the "Grand Old Man," the late W. E. Gladstone. A rising vote of thanks was given to the donor.

On the 20th inst. Burnaby Lodge will celebrate its 20th anniversary by giving an entertainment and dance in Laurel Hall, 32 O'Farrell street. The affair will be invitational to the members and their families. P. C. W.

The Oakland Sons and Daughters and their children held their annual Christmas tree and festival at Gier's Hall on Tuesday evening, the 2d inst. The affair was a great success, the hall being crowded to its capacity. In addition to a fine literary program, plenty of amusement was provided for the younger generation, a feature being the appearance of Santa Claus loaded with gifts. The large tree had been most beautifully decorated by the ladies. Hundreds of colored electric lights added to its attractiveness. The program was as follows:

Opening remarks and, by request, the song, "Ring Out, Wild Bells," Chairman Capt. C. L. Robinson; old Bohemian Xmas carol, Albion Choral Society; song, Master Jas. Britton; solo, "Laughing Song," Fred Taylor; piano duet, "The Dance of the Demon," Miss Helen and Master Raymond Grey; song, Master Stanley Clifford, accompanist, Miss Dora Clifford; comic song, Geo. Sully; The army and navy bugle calls, Master Geo. Grey; hymn, "Christians, Awake," Albion Choral Society.

Part II.—Appearance of Santa Claus.

Part III.—Distribution of prizes, candy, etc.

Part IV.—Games.

The following self-explanatory note has been received from the secretary of Jubilee Lodge, Sacramento:

"Will you kindly publish in the BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN a notice of warning from Jubilee Lodge to all lodges and members of the order Sons of St. George, to look out for A. C. Taylor. He is tattooed almost all over with several emblems of the order, and carries a dues receipt paid up to February, 1906. He is a first-class fraud and not worthy to be called a brother. He has been obtaining money under false pretenses throughout this jurisdiction, for which he has been expelled from the order."

A meeting held in Pythian Hall, San Jose, on the evening of December 17th, was one of unusual interest. The occasion was the amalgamation of General Gordon Lodge, No. 286, of New Almaden, and Victory Lodge, No. 287, of San Jose.

This action was the result of the gradual decline of the New Almaden quicksilver mines and marks a new and important epoch in the history of the Santa Clara lodges. General Gordon has, since its institution sixteen years ago, been one of the strongest and most prosperous lodges of the Pacific Coast jurisdiction, and it was not without feelings of regret that the members relinquished the name of which they have always been justly proud, turned over all their cash and property, to be known hereafter as members of Victory Lodge, No. 287.

Officers for the ensuing term were elected, the offices being about evenly divided between the members of the two lodges. A banquet was then served in the lodge dining-room, to which a large number of local and visiting

brothers sat down. Many interesting and enthusiastic speeches were made bearing upon the future of the lodge, expressive of fidelity to each other and determination to promote the interests of the order. At the close of the banquet the members repaired to the lodge room and joined in the singing of Christmas carols, which made a fitting opening of the new relation and the festivities of Christmas.

H. T.

Alexandra Lodge, Pasadena, gave a Christmas Tree Party at its lodge room on December 22d to a large number of members and friends, and visitors from Royal Oak Lodge, Los Angeles. The affair was a huge success and enjoyed by all. At a previous meeting the following new officers were seated: President, E. A. Shoebridge; Vice-President, John Munns; Secretary, T. P. Adney; Messenger, E. R. Sanderson; Assistant Secretary, S. Walker; Assistant Messenger, J. Clark; Chaplain, C. Watkins; Treasurer, H. J. Vatcher, Sr.; Inside Sentinel, N. H. Dutton; Outside Sentinel, D. Ward.

An Appreciative Lodge.

The following communication has been received by this paper with much gratification, and the thanks of the publishers are returned to Royal Oak Lodge for its appreciation:

"ROYAL OAK LODGE, LOS ANGELES.

To the BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN: At the last meeting of Royal Oak Lodge, No. 220, Sons of St. George, the lodge by unanimous resolution directed me to convey to you their hearty Christmas greeting, coupled with their sincere thanks for your courtesy in publishing the doings of the lodge and our order generally. (Signed) Ed. COOPER, Secretary."

Daughters of St. George.

BRITANNIA LODGE, No. 7, at a recent meeting welcomed back from her Eastern trip Mrs. G. C. Muhlner, who went to represent Britannia at the Supreme Lodge convention. Mrs. Muhlner found the Eastern lodges of the Daughters prosperous and progressive, but noticed that the Sons were not as active as on the Pacific Coast.

Her many friends will be sorry to learn that Worthy President Mrs. J. Booth has her son Joseph lying dangerously ill at the Mc-Nutt Hospital. The members of the lodge join in deep sympathy with the family, and hope for a speedy recovery.

* * *

Empress Victoria Lodge, No. 142, announces an "Evening at Home" for Monday, January 22d, the program to consist of English games, grab-bag, dancing and other amusements. Visiting members and friends are cordially invited to attend.

What Subscribers Say.

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Grand Secretary T. Poyser, 217 Union St., S. F.
Grand Treasurer T. W. Butcher, 1704 Market St., S. F.

SAN FRANCISCO.

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Meets every Saturday evening at 32 O'Farrell St.
Worthy President.....Geo. Burrows
Worthy Secretary.....T. Wood

PICKWICK LODGE, No. 259.

Meets Mondays; Red Men's Hall, 220 G. G. Ave.
W. President.....Wm. Watters
Worthy Secretary.....T. Poyser, 217 8th St.

OAKLAND. ALBION LODGE, No. 206.

Meets Tuesday evenings at Gier's Hall,
Worthy President.....L. C. Robinson
Worthy Secretary, J. J. Roberts, 12th & Market

ALAMEDA. DERBY LODGE, No. 285.

Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Masonic Bldg.
Worthy President.....Dr. E. S. Hosford
Worthy Secretary, E. James, 2044 Alameda Ave.

SAN JOSE. VICTORY LODGE, No. 287.

Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, Pythias Hall.
Worthy President.....I. Knight, 135 White St.
Worthy Sec'y.....E. W. Maynard, 112 S. First St.

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Meets Thursday Evenings at 1014 Eighth St.
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Worthy Secretary.....Thos. R. James

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W. Secretary.....Ed. Cooper, 137 Ave. 52 W.

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Meets 2d and 4th Fridays in Pythian Hall.
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W. Secretary.....T. P. Adney, Box 401, Pasadena

DAUGHTERS OF ST. GEORGE

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W. F. Sec.....Mrs. R. Meadows, 1976 Folsom St.

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